Bombay Gazette

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH 1828. [NUMBER 1991.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 31st Instant.

A VARIETY of articles of Piece Goods, Bengal Boots and Shoes, Household Furniture, Plate, Glass Ware, Tart Fruit &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT

SHIGRAMPOE

WITH A POWERFUL

HORSE AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 30th July 1828

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION.

PER

LADY RAFFLES.

A

FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF

JEWELLERY.

FROM the first manufacturing House in London, which is now exposed for Sale at extremely low Prices, to insure a quick Sale. The whole are made of the best Gold, the various Stones are as fine as can be procured, and the workmanship of the most superior kind.

THE INVOICE CONSISTS OF

Ladies Rings, Pearl heads for hair.
Do. large Emerald.
Do. Diamond and Pearls.
Do. Diamond and Emeralds.
Do. Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl, Ruby and Turquoise.
Do. Diamond, Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl, and Turquoise.
Do. Pearl and Emerald.
Do. Brilliant Diamond.
Gentlemen's Rings, large Emerald.
Do. Do. Brilliants and large merald
Broaches, Pearl and Garnet.
Do. Painting on Enamel.
Earrings richly ornamented.
A Rich suit, Necklace, Bracelets and Earrings, set with Rubies, Emeralds and Pearls
Do. Necklace and Earrings.
Cross Pink Topaz Turquoise and Pearl,
Bracelets, Rubies, Chrysolites
Do. Garnets and Turquoises.
Do. Turquoise and Ruby.
Do. Pearl and Garnet.

Meadows Street, 30th July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

PERSIAN

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST IMPORTED,

IN BOXES CONTAINING 17 DIFFERENT SORTS, BESIDES FLOWER SEEDS;

PRICE PER BOX RS. 15.

Meadows Street, 30th July 1828.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKIN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 23rd July 1828.

THIS DAY,

WEDNESDAY the 30th Instant.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN Invoice of PIECE GOODS comprizing Long Cloths, Sheeting Cloth, Madapollams, Chintzes, Jamdannies, Mull and Jacconnet Muslins, a quantity of Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Perfumery &c. &c. &c.

AND AT NOON PRECISELY

They will put up a pair of well match'd Grey CARRIAGE HORSES.

Nesbit Lane, 30th July 1828.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR.

THE following ENGLISH HORSES imported per Ship *Surry* Capt. KEMP viz.

TELEGRAPH.—A Bay Colt rising four by Gustavus, out of Pea Blossom by Don Quixote, by Eclipse ..... Value 1200 Rs.

2—A BAY MARE.—By Slim out of a nearly thoroughbred Mare, got by the noted Shields Horse, the first trotter in the Kingdom, and her dam has trotted 16 miles within the Hour price Rs. 1000.

3—TEDDY a powerful Bay Gelding years old by Woodman, out of Haphazard, mare 800 Rs.

Thirty Subscribers per 100 Rs. each. Subscriptions will be received and particulars made known, at FRITH BOMANJEE AND COS.

Who will also receive Subscriptions for a Raffle of a very choice selection of the newest CARICATURES & PRINTS on interesting subjects.—20 Subscribers at 30 Rs.

Cash to be paid on the Chances being taken.

Nesbit Lane, 30th July 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A UBERS Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company, Price ..... Rs. 25 per Copy.

ALSO

Paleys Fortification 2 vols. with 1 vol. Plates ..... Rs. 30.

Advertisement.

BICKNELL'S & MOORE'S HATS.

MANY Hats of very inferior quality having come to our hands (by parties returning from India) bearing our name stamped in them in the usual way, but certainly not of our Manufacture, we beg very respectfully to caution the Purchasers of investments against this imposition, which may be defeated by demanding our *regular printed invoice* at the time the book of investment is shewn for sale, to which invoice our certificate will henceforth be invariably attached.

The inferior Hats may generally be detected by their softness and sponginess, as they are the long-napped waterproof Hats, which are exported in iguorance to India, and which in hot climates soon become brown and shapeless: whereas our regular, superfine Hats constantly retain their firmness and shape, and the close texture, which for so many years has rendered them the most desirable Hats sent to India.

BICKNELL AND MOORE.

London, 7th February 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

THE FORTY FOURTH

Madras Government Lottery,

FOR RUPEES 5,00,000 FIVE LACS,

CONSISTING OF

(5000) FIVE THOUSAND TICKETS,)

in one class.

A FEW whole Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and CO. at 120 Rs. each.

THOMAS MATHIES.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

BEGS leave to intimate to the public that he has admitted into Partnership.

JAMES BARRON,

FROM

McCABE'S LONDON,

And that in addition to the business of Chronometer, Watch and Clock-making, they now manufacture Gold and Silver Plate in all its branches.

ALSO

Naval and Military Ornaments &c.

July 23d 1828.

MATHIES & BARRON

HAVE received from McCabe's London, an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches; a few very superior Eight-day Clocks, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, &c.

Bombay No. 7 *Forbes Street, 30th July* 1828.

FOR SALE

A Number of very fine DOGS, consisting of Grey Hounds, and Pointers, just landed from the LADY RAFFLES, Apply to Captain TUCKER.

Bombay, 30th July 1828.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND, which was advertised to be held on Monday the 28th Inst. at 12 o'Clock at the Warehouse Rooms, is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday next the 5th proximo, at the same hour and place when the attendance of the Subscribers at the Precidency, is particularly requested.

By order of the Trustees.

H. G. OAKES.

Secretary Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
29th July 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	"	2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	"	2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	"	2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	1	" "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	1	" "
Bills of lading per set	"	"	2 "
Price Currents each	"	"	2

For Freight or Passage

TO

London,

THE FINE SHIP

ELLEN, A. I.

OF 400 TONS,

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOYLE.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched in August.

Apply to Mr. ARCHD. INGLIS.

(3) *Bombay, 16th July* 1828.

For Freight or Passage,

TO

LONDON

AND THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

LADY RAFFLES, A. I.

BURTHEN 650 TONS,

WILLIAM TUCKER

COMMANDER.

WILL Positively be Dispatched in all September and carries an experienced Surgeon. This Ship has a double Stern, and the Cabins are large and elegantly fitted up.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of Messrs ADAM SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommoations may be had.

Bombay. 23d July 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO THE

LONDON

THE REGULAR TRADER

CERES, A. I.

OF 350 TONS

Capt. D. Warren

HAS good accommodation for Passengers, will sail for LONDON on the 1st September, and will touch on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to Capt. WARREN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay 30th July, 1828.

For Freight & Passage

TO

ISLE OF FRANCE,

BOURBON AND LIVERPOOL

THE SHIP

GALLOVEDIAN,

OF 500 TONS

John Martin,

MASTER.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 15th AUGUST

APPLY TO

MESSRS. ADAM SKIENER AND CO.

Bombay 30th July, 1828

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY, CASTLE, 17TH JULY 1828.

From this point the boundary line crosses a low rocky country till it attains the summit of a hillock, fiftyfeet South of a Pagoda called Broseer Mahdeo, and directly in rear of the Bazar huts..... N. 55 W. 1194

In then crosses a road to the city from camp, and passes in a zig zag line in rear of the followers huts and Bazar, dividing them from a cultivated field to a Hindoo temple on a rocky eminence South of and close upon the main road to the city, and thence to the Western extremity of the Tent Lascar lines..... S. 67 W. 1333

Again passing between a pucka built house, and the end of the Lascar lines above mentioned, it crosses another road to the city, leaving a temple and a large arched tomb (called by the Natives a Chituree) to the right till it reaches a Fuqueer's house, close to which there is a well and both of which are within the limit..... S. 52 W. 1186

Hence it runs across a tank and a broken sandy piece of ground where there are several tombs to a rocky hillock, leaving the road from Mandavie to the right, from two to three hundred feet..... S. 33 W. 1809

From this it meets the Mandavie road at..... S. 40 W. 690

And making it its boundary, crosses a sandy Nulla till it reaches a rocky soil at the corner of the General Parade ground S. 28 W. 2071

Turning to the Eastward it passes along the base of a rocky ridge of hills, and terminates at a detached stone, under a high rocky hill [redacted] nulla.....

From t[redacted] less to th[redacted] above men[redacted] ses close u[redacted] a small Pag[redacted]

Thence crossing the [redacted] passes over a loose stony tract to the summit of a rocky hillock upwards of 100 yards to the left of the rear compounds, of the left Native Infantry Lines..... S. 47 E. 940

Turning Eastward it passes in rear of the left Infantry lines, to a well 55 feet in front of the left Picquet which is within limits..... S. 80 E. 1880

From this point it crosses the road to the race course, till it reaches the South East corner of the Head Quarter Bungalow compound..... N. 37 E. 2000

Here it passes in rear of the Staff and Field Officers lines, to the left rear picquet, which is quite on a rocky hill..... N. 13 E. 1860

At this point it runs towards the hill fort and sweeping in rear of the Hospitals and cook rooms makes the base of the hill its boundary, and passing in rear of the right compound in Camp, meets the commencement of the limits..... N. 4 W. 2750

N. B. The Camp of the Auxilitary Horse is not included within the above limits, being upwards of a mile distant.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1828.

No. 190 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon M. Baigrie to the Medical charge of the H. C. Cruizer Coote, and Assistant Surgeon A. Colman to the Elphinstone.

No. 191 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon C. Lush M. D. to the charge of the Botanical Establishment at Daporee, vice Williamson deceased,

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1828.

No. 192 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary arrangements are sanctioned.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the command of the troops in Candiesh, as the Senior Officer in the District, from the date of his arrival at Mallagaum.

Lieutenant H. Aston, of the 10th Regiment, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to the 11th Regiment Native Infa[redacted]

Bombay Castle, 2[redacted]

No. 193 of 1828.—M[redacted] and Thomas Minster, C[redacted] their ar[redacted] Marc[redacted]

[redacted] W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—Surg, John Bryden, Artillery,
Major Simcockes, H, M, 20th Rt,
Capt, Clinton. H, M, 20th Rt,
Capt, Cockell, Queen's Royals
Asst Surg, Hawthorn, H, C Cruizer Benares
Pay Master Darby Queen's Royals
Adjutant Moore, Queen's Royals
Asst, Surg, Thos, Ma ckenzie
Cadet Bromwich Infy
Lt, & Adjt, Carr Invalid Bn,
Asst. Surg, Rich Jas, Behan
Asst Surg, Wm, Borwell Barrington
Lieut, Wenn, Marine Batt
DEPARTURES—Lt, Col. Comt, T, Pollock, C, 22d Mad, Infy,
Capt, L, J, Frederick, Engineer
Lieut, H, Aston, 10th Regt, N, I
Asst, Surg, P, Phillipson
Lieut, W, C, Freeman

Mas[redacted] Cape of Good[redacted]

27t[redacted] Trader,) S. Nesfield Maste[redacted] 14th March, Bourbon July 4th-

28th [redacted] Alcyone, Thos, Muirs Master from Liverpool 29th Jany, from L, Jool 23d Feby, Milford 9th July, from Mauritius spoke the Medena from hence at 9 A, M. 28th Inst, Kannery Island being E, b, N, ½ N. Distc, 20 Miles,

Passengers per Egyption.—Richd, Fernandes, Free Mariner,

Per Thorne:—Mr, Alfred Bromwick, Mr, F, McKenzie,, R, Swan,

Per Sovereign:—W, B, Barrington, Asst, Surg, Mrs, Barrigton, Richard Jas. Behan, Asst, Surgeon

DEPARTURES.

JULY 26—Ship Rising star. (Free Trader,) Robt. Gillies Master to London,

Do Barque Admiral Benbow, (Free Trader,) John Crawford Master. to London,

27th The H, C, Ship Dutchess of Atholl, Capt, E, M, Daniell, to Canton,

Do Ship Medina, (Free Trader,) John Mourdaunt Master. to Madras and Caicutta,

28th Ship Hannah, C, W, Martin Master to China

Passengers by Rising star—Thos, Buchanan Esq, Col, T, Pollock, Capt, Frederick, Lt, Newton, Ensign Hamis, Asst, Surg, Phillipson,

Per Admiral Benbow—Mr, W. A, Crawford,

Per Dutches of Atholl—Lieut, Cleather

Per Medina—F, J, Haliday Esq, B, C. Service Capt, Millingen, Madras Army, Miss Bridgeman Mrs, Budwell, and 2 Children, Mr Rudwell and, Masters Bell's and Robert Bennett,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst. at Matoongha, the Lady of Captain Jas. Barton, Artillery of a Son.

On the 25th inst. at Colaba, the Lady of Capt. F. Rybot, of a son.

At Rajcote, on Tuesday the 15th Inst, the Lady of Capt, Henry Hancock, of the 19th Regt, of Bombay Native Infty, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Mr. A. Bryce, to Miss N, Clayton, step-daughter of Mr. James Horton, of Colaba.

DEATHS.

21st July, John Robert, only child of John Williams Esq. Civil Service, aged ten months.

On the 21st instant, at the age of 23 years, 7 months, & 15 days, Lawrence Pereira Esq. youngest son of the late Joseph Francisco, Pereira, Esq. after a painful illness of 22 days, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

At Poona, on Tuesday, 22d Inst. after a few hours illness, of Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. David William Webster, Survey, Dept. aged 20 years 10 months and 15 days; and eldest son of Captain W. Webster. Thus in the morn of life is an amiable and promising youth cut off to the inconsolable regret of a fond mother and affectionate brother, and a numerous circle of friends, in whose memory his many and inestimable qualities will be long and dearly cherished.

At Mhow, on the 2nd of July 1828 Ensign John Waits Hockin, of the 18th Regt. N. I. aged [redacted] deeply regretted by his brother Officers. His [redacted] able qualities endeared him to all his friends, [redacted] must long cherishthe memory of one, who promis[redacted] be so bright an ornament to his profession.

On Sunday evening the 27th inst, on board the H, C, Sloop of War Coote in this harbour, Thomas Lawrence, Esq, Surgeon of that Ship aged 23 years, after an illness of only ten days, brought on there is too much reason to believe by zeal in discharge of his professional duties.

The high estimation in which this Gentleman was held by all ranks in his own service, as well as by his other friends here, was amply shewn by the numerous and solemn procession which bore his remains to the grave from St, Thomas's Church on Monday evening,

Capt, Betham of the Coote, nearly all the Officers of the H, C, Marine in the Port, and all those in private life who had known the deceased attended,

The Medical Service has in Mr, Lawrence lost a most promising Member, and Society an intelligent and amiable man,

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 8½ *a* 1 | 9
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 104½ *a* 105 per 100 Sas,
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99 B'bay per 0 | 0 Scs

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Lo[redacted] opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, sel[redacted] 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

[redacted] ately [redacted] t the time, [redacted] plentiful supply of [redacted] happy to see every symtom [redacted] ished early in the Evening. We [redacted] ed the Heads of the several Marine Departments making great exertions on this occasion, to save the destruction of the Property contiguous.

In our Columns of "*English Extracts*" will be found an account of the great success that has attended the "Growth of SILK" at St. Helena, a subject that will no doubt be interesting to such as have given their attention to the rearing of SILK WORMS in Western India.

We feel ourselves particularly flattered, by being officially requested to announce that the BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE, will reopen in a few days, the Pieces that are in rehearsal for the Evening's Entertainment, are the Melo drama of the "TWO GALLEY SLAVES" and the Farce of "THE LIAR."—Several Amatuers who are new to the Bombay Stage have volunteered their services, and from the reported cast of the characters we anxiously look for, and fully anticipate an Evening fraught with amusement. We also trust, the House will not be so thinly attended as at the last performance, and that the Ladies of Bombay will grace the Theatre with their presence, and patronize with their smiles the exertions of our Amatuers.

On Monday Morning at about half past eleven o'Clock, was launched from the Hon'ble Company's Dock Yard, a new Ten Gun Brig, called the EUPHRATES, she went off in very fine style, and was christened by Mrs DEWAR the Lady of the Advocate General, in the presence of SIR CHARLES MALCOLM and a large concourse of people.

The Fall of RAIN at the Presidency during the present month has been very great, but for the last few days the weather has moderated. We are informed that the quantity already fallen, equals that in the months of June and July of the year 1817. At the close of the present month we shall again be enabled to lay before our readers, a similar statement to that published at the end of June.

Supreme Court.

THIRD QUARTER SESSIONS.

JULY 26TH.

The third Quarter Sesssions of the Supreme Court commenced on Saturday last, before the Hon'ble SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

The Calendar we regret to say is unusually heavy this sessions (co[redacted] and many of the [redacted] crim[redacted]

[redacted] to the late [redacted] we dared to bring bef[redacted] lic, and for which we[redacted] pleasure of the Government of this [redacted]

The following is a List of the Gentlemen, who compose the GRAND JURY.

H. P. HADOW Esq. *Foreman.*

William J. Hunter,	James Sindry,
Benjamin Hutt,	Fran. A. de Carvalho,
Robert R. Leckie,	James Jeakes,
John Saunders,	Robert Moresby,
John Skinner,	George Grant,
Sir Roger de Faria,	James Forbes,
Luis, F'de Silva,	John Ritchie,
William Clerk,	John H. Johnson,
John Burnett,	George Walker,
John Pollexfen,	AND
Robert Lyal,	H. F. Owen, Esqrs.
G. B. Brucks,,	

On the above Gentlemen being sworn, the JUDGE delivered the following Charge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

It would have been matter of great gratification to me, if on this, the first time of my addressing a *Grand Jury* from this place, I could have congratulated you on the smallness of the number, or the lightness of the description of the cases to be brought before you—and on the absence of any occsaion on my [redacted] ring your attention to any thing [redacted] administration of Justice in this [redacted] To every humane mind it [redacted] matter of rejoicing to find that [redacted] of the Law [redacted] permitted [redacted] repo[redacted] that the strictness and careful[redacted] ss of its [redacted] administration have suspended the [redacted] ering up exemplary and la[redacted] ment to its scrutiny—But to one [redacted] discharge of duties which [redacted] can render familiar, and no [redacted] acquaintance, strip of the awfulness [redacted] character, you will easily believe the [redacted] number and the nature of the Crimes which [redacted] to be brought before you, must be matter [redacted] ordinary concern,—and that so [redacted] amongst you, it must give me [redacted] ordinary pain, that the first expres[redacted] to utter in your presence, are those [redacted] of lamentation, and complaint, at [redacted] state in which I find the execution of the

Gentlemen, I regret to say that at these sessions you will have many accusations submitted to you, some of crimes at which humanity revolts—Several of crimes which betoken a contempt of publick Justice the most incredible, and a state of publick morals the most alarming, and most inconsistent with any degree of publick prosperity—and others of Crimes of various degrees of inferior atrocity—Such as the whole number is, and such as is their general character, I wish I could say that there was reason to believe they included all even of a high and daring description which have been committed in the immediate neighbourhood of where we sit, since you, or others in your place were last assembled here. But I need not inform you that crimes of the most heinous and atrocious nature, the perpetrators of which are still undetected, have been committed, almost in the face of day, in the most publick places, and apparently with as little fear of resistance or detection, as if there were no Government, and no *Law* subsisting; a confidence lamentably justified by the result, since the criminals not only have escaped,—but seem never to have been placed in jeopardy—nor is there any one who hears me, who believes that one half of the offences which have been committed, including Robberies, and house-breakings on one hand, and frauds and swindling on the other, is contained in this calendar—The result of all this is well known to be a general alarm among the native Inhabitants, the providing by the Europeans and the wealthier natives of private guards for the defence of their Houses,—a belief of their utter insecurity in all those who cannot trust to their private means of defence, and an universal absence of confidence in the protection of the law.

Gentlemen, if I were capable of bringing forward with the solemnity which ought to attend every thing delivered from this Bench, matters of this grave import for the sake of idle declamation, I were unworthy of sitting where I do. But if I shrunk from proclaiming them, and the deep impression they have made upon me, having evidence of their existence, and believing they may be remedied, I should be still more undeserving of the trust reposed in me. If these things did not concern[redacted] the General S[redacted] Presidency, and [redacted] it, is committed [redacted] Commission, a[redacted] you, Gentleme[redacted] my alluding to [redacted] ever interestin[redacted] ty, might be [redacted] believed they [redacted] the remedy w[redacted] your means, [redacted] through this [redacted] tention of the [redacted] ted, and thos[redacted] vincial Gover[redacted] the native In[redacted] siding here, [redacted] and co-opera[redacted] evils, and to [redacted]

[redacted] does the administration of Criminal J[redacted] coming the [redacted] best consi[redacted] am persua[redacted] and within [redacted] they may [redacted] attention and that of the community and of the local Government upon them, and that the blame of their having been [redacted] occur does not attach on any one person, or any one set of persons in particular, who have been charged with the government, and with the administration of Justice in this Settlement.—The law of England has been established here for about 100 years—at least for that time it has been the only code which could be lawfully [redacted] though like [redacted] short of p[redacted] tem of la[redacted] man, that [redacted] poses—and that the first purpose it proposes is the maintenance of the public peace, and the security of the persons and property

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

of those who live under its protection, it were absurd when finding the peace ill kept, and persons and property insecure in a country where all the inhabitants ought of right to have lived under this law for 160 years back, to charge these miscarriages on those who have administered its affairs during the last few years only—We are told you have been living under the law of England. The only answer is, that it is impossible. What has been administered till within a few years back has not been the law of England, nor has it been administered in the spirit of the law of England—else it would have been felt in the manner of your people—in the ready and active support they would have given to the law and to its officers, and in the confidence which in return that people would justly have reposed in its power and efficacy for their protection,—Gentlemen before going further let me lay the foundation of what I have to say in a short recital of the recent facts which are judicially before me.

The first case Gentlemen which I shall mention to you occurred just before I landed in this Island. It became the subject of a trial before my learned Brother at the Sessions held just before, and from this circumstance attracted my attention as affording a very strange example of the sort of protection afforded to the persons and the properties of persons residing within this garrisoned Fortress—A respectable person here a Merchant had a Wareroom in the middle of this well inhabited Town—his dwelling House being over it. This Wareroom was broken open between two and three o'clock in the morning by a Gang of thieves who could not be very small in number.—Piece Goods, Silks and others in bales were taken out of this warehouse at that time in the morning to the value of between 8000 and 9000 Rupees, and carried along the streets of this fortified city—carried up the Rampart—let down over the wall of the Fortification, by a rope fastened to one of the great guns mounted upon the rampart, into a Boat in the Ditch, and so transported along the Ditch or a-cross the Ditch till they got the whole quantity, except two or three Bales which appeared to have been left behind safely shipped and carried away without interruption or molestation of any kind—Some time after the Officers of Police came up and proceeded to make a search by walking down the Sea shore—where at a considerable distance they found a man bathing—whom they took up and he was brought to trial before my learned Brother—but there being no ground of suspicion against him whatever he was of course acquitted—None of those concerned in the robbery have ever been heard of. Now surely in a garrison Town like this, it is incumbent on those who have the command of the Town, whoever they may be, Civil or Military to preserve the peace of the Town, and the persons and properties of those who reside in it from open violence and depredation, for I presume it would not be thought very consistent with military discipline and the principles on which a garrison is conducted, if private individuals were to maintain bodies of armed men in their houses, or in the streets for their individual protection.

The next case I shall notice is the escape of a number of convicts—and the breaking of the Goal they were confined in, early in the evening occasioned by its insecurity—no alarm was given at the time, nor any steps taken that persons might go in pursuit of them—Some of them I understand have since been recovered by exertions subsequently made. But this escape having been suffered—and no instant pursuit made was in all probability the cause of the murder of two of the Police men that evening—We cannot say that these convicts were part of the number of the persons concerned in the murder of these Peons, because it has not been proved, and I believe all the convicts have not been recovered—But this is certain that two of the Police men were murdered the same evening of their escape on the route they are known to have taken.

And this brings me to the next event to be noticed—the murder of these Police men. Gentlemen it is in evidence before the coroner that early in the evening—about 8 o'clock when the Constable and four of his Police men were going their rounds they were attacked on one of the most publick roads the Parell road by a Body of 40 or 50 men some of them armed—and two of their number murdered—no pursuit was made that night—and the whole of this large body escaped. I shall make no remarks on the coroner's neglect on this occasion because it was the subject of remark to my learned Brother who sits by me in his charge to the Grand Jury at the last Sessions.—The next thing I heard of was the attack on the Chowkee or Watch House in one of the most populous parts of the Island also early in the evening about the same hour 8 o'clock and also by a large Body of men—It appears that a body of men 50 or 60 in number, armed some with swords, the rest with clubs moved together down one of the most populous streets and attacked this Chowkee where a Constable and some of the Police Peons were on guard—that they beat down four of the Police men—of whom they left two for dead and two more, the Constable and another, they succeeded in murdering. They then retired by the same route, and in the same body, as they had approached, without encountering any opposition or molestation in their advance or retreat.

Not long after this occurred the attack you all know of, made also by a large body of armed men, also early in the evening &also in a populous part of the Island—or I should rather say of the Town or its suburbs—on a company of respectable natives—known by the name of Banyans—assembled quietly at an entertainment—The House was entered—the persons in it fallen upon by this Banditti, several of the Servants wounded—But they were resisted—and some of them were severely wounded in return by one of the Servants of Master of the House who appears to have behaved with a very praiseworthy degree of courage and firmness and they were repulsed—But this body of armed Robbers were suffered to make this outrageous attack under the circumstances I have mentioned, without the slightest opposition from any body but the people of the House, and were repulsed with as little assistance from without as if there were no police in existence.

Gentlemen these are instances only of striking and publick and daring outrage—What impression they were calculated to make on a person just arrived from England—and having his attention necessarily directed to the course of publick Justice, I know not if you can altogether appreciate—but I can assure you they made a very powerful impression upon me—And when to these I add the number of instances of robbing from private Houses more secretly committed which every one hears of in his private circle of acquaintance which are never known to the publick, and the great feeling of insecurity and want of protection, now matter of notoriety from a publick and very proper and respectful Petition to the Governor signed by a great number of native Inhabitants of the most respectable description.

I think, Gentlemen, when I add that not one of the persons concerned in any of the crimes I have mentioned, attended with circumstances of such singular effrontery as well as atrocity, has been apprehended, unless perhaps one or two unhappy men who will be accused before you, shall prove to have been part of a great number concerned on one occasion—that it does not appear that any other person has been examined as suspected, and that these crimes one and all of them were perpetrated almost in open day—in the most populous parts of the Island—some of them in the crowded Streets of a thickly inhabited City—I think I have justified the expressions with which I set out of surprise, of lamentation, and of complaint at the state in which, on taking my place beside my learned Brethren on this Bench, I have found the execution of the Law in this important and otherwise thriving settlement.

When one finds, in one of the oldest settlements of the English Nation, a state of things subsisting whose long continuance is obviously irreconcilable to the subsistence of a civilized state of society, one readily believes that it cannot have prevailed for any great length of time—but has arisen from some cause that has begun to operate at no very remote period. Laws may be better or worse contrived for the administration of Criminal Justice—they may partake of a freer or a more tyrannical character—but without a certain degree of security for the lives and properties of the peaceable and the industrious, and a certain degree of activity in controuling by some means or other those who would live by rapine and plunder, men cannot exist in a state any thing removed from Barbarism. I am accordingly informed that the insecurity felt here at present, or any insecurity at all approaching it, is but the subject of comparitively late complaint—And I have heard the frequency of the robberies attributed to the influx of desperate men, bred to habits of pillage, and accustomed to lead the lives of Banditti—whom the rigour of the Company's Government has expelled from the provinces lately brought under its Dominion in the neighbouring Continent and driven as it were to seek their fortunes here by the only sort of industry they are acquainted with—Whether this will account for the whole extent of the mischief may be doubted—but that the operation of this circumstance has been considerable I think very probable, nor can much blame be imputed to the Government of Bombay if it did not foresee it, and was therefore not prepared for it—But to a certain influx of men on the Continent destitute of the means of earning a livelihood by honest industry and accustomed to robbery, Bombay from its situation must have been always exposed—and I fear it is matter of record and therefore neither of doubt as to its existence nor of delicacy in the notice of it, that the means formerly taken to repress the mischief were not either sanctioned by law, or such as could by possibility be endured in an English settlement for one moment longer than they might escape publick observation.—It is well remarked by Sir James Mackintosh in a letter to the Government on the Police of this Island which he left as a most valuable legacy to this community, speaking of the illegality of the proceedings of the Police as then established "that an authority without a conviction of its own foundation in law will be too timid and wavering to be of any practical utility."—The system that prevailed here of illegal punishments, of illegal condemnations to publick labour in chains, of illegal private whippings on private representations without any examination or trial publick or private, the illegal convictions by one Magistrate when two were required by law, and by magistrates on summary proceedings of crimes which could only be lawfully tried by Jury,—and the Assumption of the Royal prerogative in discharging some convicts from punishment as unlawfully as most of them had been condemned, this for a time might supply the place of a regular administration of Justice, and to the ignorant and the thoughtless might even appear more vigorous and effectual—But it was not in the nature of things that it should either last long or learn to bind it any beneficial effects---A system by which every punishment inflicted gave the culprit an undeniable right to an action of damages---and every conviction pronounced rendered the Magistrate liable to a criminal information might maintain a sort of tranquillity for a time among a timid people, by the infliction of much uncertain suffering and varying injustice---but it was calculated for any thing rather than creating a respect for the law, a confidence in its protection, a willing obedience to it, and a readiness to assist in its inforcement—and the lasting of such a system depended of necessity on its escaping observation. It required in order to put an end to it neither the resistance of those whom it oppressed nor the vengeance of the law whose authority it abused. But it was of that nature and construction that it was sure to fall asunder and crumble to pieces the moment a ray of light fell on it.

When it did so fall asunder it left behind it none of those things which the law of England mainly depends on for the efficacy of its Institutions.

There are two means of protecting the loyal and peaceable Inhabitants of executing the laws and of preventing crimes which have been relied on by diffirent Governments in diffirent proportions according to the nature of their general policy—Some have relied mainly on the danger of detection and the dread of punishment when the crime shall be committed, leaving all the members of the community to their natural freedom of action till they shall be suspected after due enquiry of having committed a crime.—Others have relied very much, if not chiefly on the maintenance of a force as police Officers and *Gens d' arms* to prevent and crush the commission of Crimes while yet only existing in the contrivance and attempt, and for this purpose imposing a certain degree of restraint on the freedom of action, which is more or less intolerable as it is more or less rigid, and more or less efficacious in the proportion that it is intolerable.—The former is the means relied on by the law of England the latter is much relied on by the continental nations of Europe who have receded from the freedom as they have quitted the barbarism of their ancestors.

There also two means by which crimes are detected & offenders brought to justice, which different Governments have relied on in different degrees some chiefly on the spontaneous exertions of the Individuals aggrieved or whose sense of Justice is outraged, proper magistrates being appointed to receive information and direct and assist in the research---others chiefly on the establishment in sufficient numbers of publick accusers whose duty it is to take up every case of breach of the law in his own distirct either in aid or in lieu of the person agreived each to be on the watch for the discovery of all sorts of offences—to seek for information without waiting till it is voluntarily brought, and to persue the investigation and bring the offender to Justice at the publick Expence.—The law of England confides the detection of crimes, and the bringing offenders to justice chiefly to the Exertions of the people in giving information to the magistrates, themselves joining in the pursuit, and the person principally aggreived becoming in most cases the prosecutor.

In Scotland and on the continent of Europe the system of publick accusers is adopted, and the whole is conducted at the publick expence.

We, Gentlemen, where we are at present assembled, are not concerned in the investigating the comparative merits of these different, systems—nor even in the determining which is the best adapted to the condition of this Presidency—It may be well worthy the consideration of this Government, and of the Government of India, and the Parliament of England whether some modifications of the Institutions for administering criminal Justice of a free, a wealthy—an enlightened, and a highly virtuous people might not render them better adapted to the state of Society in India—If such a question shall be moved, it will I trust not be forgotten that the repressing an immediate evil is the least of all the objects of legislation, and the forming the character of a people the greatest—and that every step that is taken towards the casting on the Government the whole dependence of the Inhabitants of any country for their protection from private wrong, without exertion of their own, is a step towards rendering the Government more difficult, more responsible and more insecure—and towards the increasing in those Inhabitants their ignorance of the principles and their carelessness about the practice of Justice.

For us, Gentlemen, who are here not to make laws but to administer them, it it sufficient to know that the law of England, is the law of Bombay—and to enquire whether the evils we have such reason to complain of, may not be repressed by methods known to the law of England if it were duly enforced.

It must be recollected that the law of England has succeeded in securing to those who have lived under it a greater degree of peace, tranquillity, and safety of persons and property, accompanied with less restraint on the freedom of private action and less interference on the part of the Government than were ever possessed by any people in the world---if we except the people of Scotland, whose criminal law varies in some particulars from that of England, but is essentially of the same nature and character---and for the present purpose may be considered as practically the same.

Gentlemen—when I say that the laws of England have succeeded in conferring the greatest degree of peace and safety with the least degree of restraint that any people have ever enjoyed, I do not confine my observation to the present period of refinement at which Society has arrived generally in Europe—If it be true now that these blessings are secured to England by her laws in a higher degree than they are possessed by any of the Inhabitants of the Continent of Europe, it has been equally true in all former ages, and experience has shown that the same practical system of administering criminal law which succeeds so admirably in an improved and enlightened age and country, where the general spread of wealth and industry, and knowledge lends her powerful aid to Justice, has proved no less calculated to repress rapine and outrage among a people comparatively barbarous, and apparently the most difficult to controul.

Of the numerous circumstances that unite to cast a lustre around the name of England and make us who are Englishmen justly proud of the name we bear nothing is so remarkable as the extent of those portions of the Globe which are governed by or influenced by her code of laws—Not only her own extensive Dominions, but the whole of the vast continent of north America acknowledges no other laws—The most enlightened nations of the continent of Europe, since liberal principles, an attention to the true objects of publick policy and a wish for the furtherance of justice have began to flourish, have adopted many of the Institutions of England for the trial of crimes, and are daily assimilating the practice of their Courts more and more to that of hers, which has become the study of many, and the theme of admiration of all their most enlightened statesmen and Lawyers.

The vast regions of South America, which are beginning to take their station among civilized nations and promise such mighty things are persuing the same course, it is not too much to say that in all human probability the period is not far distant when criminal Justice shall be administered over the whole civilized world under institutions framed after those which had been preserved, and matured by the wisdom and the virtue of our English ancestors, under the special protection of the almighty Governor of the world, who seems to have been pleased to fix upon our country as the Depositary of the Principles of liberty and justice, and of the mode of the Institutions by which they may be practically best adopted to the use of mankind, in order to their being communicated to the other nations of the world as their progress in knowledge and virtue shall fit them to receive them.

It would be singular if in this little island alone the criminal law of England should be found insufficient to the detection and punishment of crimes.

Where there is no suspicion of any innocent person being unjustly condemned the administration of criminal justice may be defective in three several respects---Either Offences may be committed, and the offenders escape without being apprehended and brought to trial, or they may be brought to trial and escape conviction.---Or being convicted their offences may be visited with inadequate punishments, each and all of these defects, if they exist, must tend to the increase of crime, and where crime prevails in a great degree, or is on the increase, although other circumstances may contribute to produce this, it is yet fair to conclude that some one or all of these defects exists.---It is impossible to come to a right conclusion as to the remedy till have we ascertained from which of these defects the mischief principally proceeds.

I mentioned in the outset the cases which have come under my judicial observation as having happened since my arrival in the Island or just before---All of these are cases of outrage and of crime which have escaped detection.---The same observation apply to these.

In none of these cases, therefore, is there any complaint of an ineffectual trial or an inadequate punishment since none of the offenders have been apprehended or brought to trial at all.

The cases very properly and justly stated as matter of complaint by the respectable native merchants and Inhabitants in their address to the Governor, which I have before alluded to consist in like manner of the escape of offenders without detection and apprehension, and the commission of daring crimes almost in the open day, without pursuit being made, or even investigation, so far as appears set on foot.

Now these are circumstances of well founded complaint—and which demand as I doubt not they will receive the most prompt and effectual attention of the Government.

I am not surprised that it should take time for deliberation. It is a very serious question. It is a situation of things such as no man could have expected to find and which those

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It was on this account not wi
that I observed in the represen at
Native Merchants and Inhabitants,
sion made to the non-infliction of
punishments. That representation,
standing this, which I must consider as
vious error in reasoning, is very credita
those who have p eferred it, many of the
gestions in it dese ve the attention of Gov
ment, and I have no doubt they will m
with it. I am glad to understand that t
whole matter has been referred by th
Government to my learned friend, the Ad-
vocate General assisted by the Senior Ma-
gistrate of Police, and there can be no doubt
that his report will be such as to enable
the Government to mature a plan suitable to
the importance of the Subject.

But that which the Representation justly
compla s of, is the Robberies, not o ly in
the night, but in the twilight befo e the In-
habitants have retired to rest—and the small
number of robberies and even murders actually
committed which a e at all before the Magis-
trates—or therefore known to t vernment
and they instance some ou s, where
it does not appear tha taken
place—mentioni ed on
Vessels in the t is
quite obvious th out
the sort of punis h-
ment there must b al
there must be appre tion—
and in order to appre ccusation
there must be informatio e the Magistra e.
When all these things are had, and a culprit is
brought before this Court and legally convict-
ed, then if he shall not be punished in such
manner as he legally may, that shall appear
the best calculated to repress the crime, blame
may with great reason be cast upon the Court.
—But as no such Case is mentioned?—and I
know of none, I shall say nothing further on
this subject but this—Whe e the matter of
complaint is, that c iminals a e either not in-
formed against, or being informed against a e
not traced, apprehended—and brought to trial,
it is totally from the purpose to move a ques-
tion as to the punishments which may have
been heretofore inflicted—and where it is a
question of preventing crimes by the tenour
of punishment no mistake can be greater or
more fatal than to believe that by increasing
the amount of the punishment which you may
threaten you will deter men from the commis-
sion of crimes which are encou aged by the
chances your negligence affords them of im-
punity. The question there is where does the
blame of negligence lie, and wi h whom does
it rest to remove it?

The Evils complained of are of several sorts
Robberies and murders have been committed
by men moving openly in considerable Bodies
—20-30-40 and upwards in a Body—It is
impossible for private means to protect an
Individual, his house, his property, or
his family against an attack made by such
Bodies as these—and to prevent the possibili-
ty of Banditti moving in masses of this sort,
to commit depredations in the very Town
which is the seat of Government, and this
otherwise peaceful little neighbourhood which
adjoins it, is the proper business of Govern-
ment by the maintenance of a sufficient force,
by whatever name it shall be called in aid of
the ordinary Civil Power capable of moving
with sufficient celerity to whatever part of
the Town without the Fort, or of the suburbs
its assistance may be required at.

2. In like manner the keeping the peace,
and the protecting the residencies and pro-
perty of persons residing in the Fort seems
of necessity to be the exclusive duty of those
who command in the Fort. But there is
another sort of security that of the
private [illegible] against which I do not
think any Government could provide a suffi-
cient number of men under the control of
civil Magistrates to [illegible] effect

residencies of the Inhabitants are scattered
over so large a surface as in this Island,—those
of the wealthiest class being rather Country
Houses than forming part even of the Suburbs
of a Town, Nor would the keeping up&dist
ing over the Island so large a num
med or Soldiers, as would
if it were prac
safe to th

the Hall.
s made here, and
being committed in cir-
s in which the wonder would have
en if they had not been committed, and in
which the most vigilant military police which
the cruelles Government ever employed could
not have prevented them—I am informed also
that many persons here, Europeans are ex-
tremely careless as to the characters of the
Servants they take into their Houses—and
those who have the best means of judging, con-
sider this as the cause of many of the thefts
and robberies committed.

Now if the o ly result of all this careless-
ness in the protection of their property was, that
the persons guilty of it lost their property, no-
body would give himself any concern—But
it is not sufficiently recollected that every temp-
tation thus offered to theft, and every exam-
ple thus afforded of impunity operates in the
most po verful manner, and on our population such
as this with tenfold eff ct, to increase the num-
ber of thieves and to lesson the public security
—If by the private means which are in every
man's power—and which every man would
adopt if he were living in any part of E rope—
it were rendered a matter of such difficulty as
to be almost hopeless to attempt to enter a
house at night without alarming those within,
and it were known that these were prepared
with arms to defend themselves, and to pursue
and detect the depradators, can any man doubt
that the number of these attacks would very
soon be diminished? Do s any man believe
that in a short time there would be any such
thing? Or can it be considered a great hard-
ship to exact of every man that he shall render
his House so secure, and he himself so provi-
ded with means of defence, as to resist the
att mpt of one or two thieves, not generally
the boldest of men, a thing which I imagine
no man of sens and courage would choose if
he had the option, to confide entirely to any
one else.

All that a government can do is to prevent
the possibilty of gangs assembling in such
numbers as to overpower private resistance,
and to afford the ready means of aiding pri ate
persons in the pursuit of thieves—and of using
the information given by private persons to
such advantage as may for the most part lead
to the detection and punishment of the offen-
ders---The most arbitrary and intolerable Go-
vernment though it may pretend more by a
system of restraints and of Spies which are
insufferable, can do no more---tho' these very
means for the suppression of crimes may foster
and encourage them by destroying the morals
of one class, and the e ergy of the rest, and
the comfort and happiness of all—There is
ano her passage of the representation I have
referred to which I must take leave to say is
also founded on a very material mistake in re-
gard to the means of lessoning the frequency
of crimes—It is suggested to increase the ju-
risdiction of the Petty Sessions—The respecta-
ble persons who have signed that paper are
not aware that with the wisest men who have
thought on, written on the laws of E gland,
since the powers of magistrates, sitting in
Petty S ssions without the controul an assistance of a jury, have been even so far ex-
tended as they have been by several acts of
Parliament, there being so, is the theme of uni-
form regret—and this without any imputation
meant to be cast on the magistrat s; on the pre-
sent occasion nothing can be further from my
intention than to cast any imputation on the gen-
emen who exercise the jurisdiction of the
ty Sessisons here—It would be extremely

unjust in me if I was to d
acquainted with th
and can
d

the com-
as well as the des-
all a hatred instead of a
of the law---and when the pressure
removed as it must be, cannot but leave the
character of the people worse that they found
it---Whereas a careful administration of Jus-
tice sifting evidence, as the presence of a
Jury renders indispensible, not afraid of the guil-
ty at times escaping when it is felt known to be
caused by the sanctity of rules necessary to
guard the innocent, always steadily maintain-
ing and clearly displaying the conformity
and inflexibility of its principles---supported
by activity and intelligence in the ministerial
departments of the magistracy, following up
the information they receive and by a disposi-
tion in the middling and higher ranks to have
before them such information, and to aid and
assist them will never fail to place the publick
tranquillity and safely on foundations the most
firm and the most lasting.

And this leads me Gentlemen, to what I
would say in conclusion on this matter, its
great importance will I hope excuse the length
at which I have insisted on it---I might say
something in regard to the influx and residence
in the Island of persons without visible means
of subsisting honestly by their industry, or
otherwise, who from this circumstance alone
cannot b t be dangerous inmates, and are so
considered by the law, and many of whom
are besides well known to belong to classes
of lawless and desperate men in the countries
they come from---I might notice measures
that should be taken in regard to houses which
certainly exist for the reception of stolen
goods---the evident defect of knowledge
in the officers of the Police of the persons,
residences and characters of that description
of the population most likely to be connected
with these offences, on which there is an ob-
servation in the address of the Native Mer-
chants and others well deserving of attention—
I might advert to the facilities afforded by
your magnificent Harbour for the transport of
stolen property, and for the flight, and return
after a convenient season of all sorts of male-
factors—But all these are Subjects which must
fall under the considerati
ment and I will touch on th
further than to say that, I
ture to assure the Court tha
propose will be met on the
by that healty desire to co
placing the administration of justice, the pre-
servation of the peace and the security of pro-
perty within this Island on a proper footing
which it is as much its publick duty to mani-
fest, as it must be the individual wish of those
who compose it—What can be done by Regu-
lation consistently with law we will gladly
concur in what we think m
terposition o ment,
suggest—a
stood by
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version all grat infractions of the
will not fail where we see that a magistrate has
in good faith been exerting himself according to
he best of his understanding and information
for the due execution of the law, for the pre-
servation of the peace, and for the detection
of a crime, we will not fail to protect him
against any advantage it may be desired to
take of tenchicalities and subleties---and in
so doing we shall only be following the exem-
ple set us in divers statutes by Parliament, and
conforming our practice to what has alwas been
that of the Court of Kings Bench at home.

But that Gentlemen to which I wish now
to call your attention, is the reliance which
the law of England places on the co-operation
and assistance of the different members
of the community in their private and indivi-

[illegible] for the determin of crime and
offenders to justice—the pro-
them against the consequences
arising in the performance of
the powers with which it invests
purpose, and the penalties it in-
non-performance of it---I can-
shortly or better than by read-
Act from a writer of acknow-
who has brought togeth in
of the law on this subject.
point viz. In what cases
private persons are Commanded
by law.

It seems clear, that all persons
who are present when *felony*
or dangerous wound given,
apprehend the offender, on
ined and imprisoned for
unless they were under age at

for this cause by the Common
homicide be committed, or dan-
given, whether with or with-
by misadventure in our
any town, or in the lanes
in the day time and the
the Town shall be amerced
of a Town the hundred shall be
erced.

" 4. And as all private persons are bound
" to apprehend all those who shall be guilty
" of any of the crimes above mentioned in their
" view, also are they with the utmost deli-
" gence to persue and endeavour to take all
" those who shall be guilty thereof out of
" their view, upon a *Hue* and *Cry* levied
" against them.

" 5. *Hue* and *Cry* is the pursuit of an
" offender from Town to Town till he be taken
" which all who are present when a felony
" Committed or dangerous wound given are
" by the Common law as well as by st tute
" bound to raise against the offenders who es-
" cape, on fine of fine and imprisonment.

" 7. Also every private persons is bound
" to assist an officer in demanding his help
" for the taking of a felon or the suppressing
" an affray, or apprehending the affayers.

" Also by the *Statutes of Winton* 13 Edw.
" 1. St. 2 Cap. 1 and 2 and 28 Edw. 3.
" Cap. 11. it is enacted. "What immediately
" upon robberies and felonies committed, fresh
" suit shall be made from Town to Town and
" if the country shall not answer for bodies
" of such offenders within the period of 40
" days, the inhabitants of the whole hundred
" where the robbery, shall be done, with
" the franchises, being within precinct of
" the same shall be answerable for the robbe-
" ries done, and also the damages.

" But these statutes being thought oppres-
" sive in subjecting the hundred to an action
" notwithstanding its utmost exertions to
" apprehend the offe force
" the surrounding on the
" party robbed to
" to attain the e
" enacted by the 27
" inhabitants of e
" gligence fault
" fresh suit, af
" shall happen to
" fy by the moiet
" by force of the s
" against the hundr
" or felony shall be
" son robbed shall
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" convenient speed
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" ber committed."
" eo, person shall
" acti above erected
" ss and above
" re be given by the
" *Statute of Elizabe* robbery of the
" bery committed o ne of the Con-
" stable of the hund
" Officer of same hamlet, vil-
" lage our tithing ne place where
" such robbery shal happen or shall leave
" notice in writing of such robbery at the
" house of such Constable or officers
" ch notice the felon or felons
" d place of the robbery.."
" offenders by private person are
" own authority, or by a war-
" tice o
" at are suspect crime of sus-
" picion ll take rise in some of the
" principal of them, w generally agreed
" to justify the arrest o person for
" felony.

§ 9. *First* The common law of the country
" But it seems that it ought to appear upon
" evidence in an Actio brought for such an
" arrest that such fame had arisen probably
" ground.

" § 10. Secondly, the living idly
" idle and disorderly like without any
" visible means to support it.

" § 11. Thirdly The being in Company
" one with known to be an offender at the
" time of the offence, or generally at other

(*Continued in the Second Sheet,*)

PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS* [illegible].

[illegible] ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[SECOND SHEET.] **THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.** [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

" times keeping Company with persons of " scandalous reputations.

§ 12 The being found in " such circumstan- " ces as induce a strang presumption of guilt, " as coming out of a house wherein under " has been Committed with a bloody knife in " oaes, hands, or being found in possession " of any part of goods stolen without being " able to give a probable account of coming " honestly by them

" § 13. Fifthly. Tha behaving one self " in such manners as betrays consciouness " of guilt, as where a man being charged with " a treason or felony, says nothing to it, but " seems fairly by his silence to own himself " guilty; or where accused of any such " crime upon hearing that a warrant is taken " out againt him doth abscond.

§ 14 Sixthly The being pursued by an *Hue* and *Cry*.

§ 19 As to the arresting of offenders " by private persons of their own authori- " ty permitted by the law for the prevention " of *Treason* or *felony* only intended to be " done; it seems that any one may lawfully " lay hold on another whom he sees upon the " point of committing a treason or *felony*, or " doing any act which would manifestly en- " danger the life of another and may detain " him so long till it may reasonably be pre- " sumed that he hath changed his purpose.

Gentleman. This will give you a general notion of the sort of co-operation expected by the law of England from all ranks of people in carrying its Provisions for the detection and punishment of Crimes into effect If has no notion of men who see their own property or that of their neighbour attacked sitting still and depending for protection on the Govt. on the contrary it treats those who do so as criminals and most justly and wisely, and it is the duty of the Magistrates to give strict orders to all the officers in this employment that when they see any felony committed or have reason to believe a felony has been committed that they call upon the Bye-standers to join in the pursuit; and if they refuse or neglect that they learn their names and habitations in order that some of them may be punished for such disobedience as the law directs and I would wish most particularly to impress upon the wealthier and more respectable of the native Inhabitants the necessity of their exerting themselves in aid of the officers of Govt. and contributing by their example and their influence to infuse in the native population generally a spirit of resistance and of activity in giving information. They may depend on it that without this their persons and properties cannot be rendered safe. I know the law of England to be the best law for rendering mens persons and properties safe. But if it were not they cannot expect that it will be changed or departed from here, and under that law it never was thought of that the Govt. could render its subjects safe from the attecks of the lawless, if they would not exert themselves to put the laws in force and to assist the officers of the law when they knew of a crime being committed. I would wish particularly to impress uponthe native Inhabitants that the Sovereign and the Parliament of Engd. have proved their desire to communicate to the natives of Indian all the Privileges of British Subjects. In this they have been heartily Seconded by the Company's Govt. they have been admitted to sit on Juries and to bear an honourable Share in the administration of the Laws, and it is not too much to expect of them in return that they will exert themselves as Englishmen do in assisting in the Execution of those laws.

Thus much, Gentlemen, for the general state of the administration of criminal Justice, and the execution of the law in criminal matters at this Presidency. I am now under the necessity of adverting shortly to some particular cases in which I regret very much that I must think sufficient exertions were not made by the Officers of the law to follow up the information they received.

In the 1st Case which I have mautioned the Murder of the Sepoys on the Parell road, it was only a little past 8 o'Clock in the Evening—The number of people in company with those who murdered the Sepoys all of whom were equally Principals in the murder was sworn upon the Coroners Inquest to have been 40 or 50—There were several Houses near, in particular —a Toddy Shop the House door being open, and people in the House—

—The 40 or 50 assailants are distinctly sworn to have been away at the murder towards Parell.

—The people in the Houses were called only Constable one party he called by the name *Parsee Parsee*—or the keeper of the Shop, who is a Parsee—But no one came to his assistance—No pursuit was attempted—no search was made in the Houses of any suspicious characters, to ascertain who was from home—The Constable very humenly no doubt remained busied the dying men—at he should have left them in hands of the women and people of the Houses, and depatched some one for a Surgeon—

—He himself should have entered the Houses, and called on the men to join in the pursuit, and if any one had refused or delayed, he should have reported him and he should have been indicted, and punished by fine, and imprisonment according to law—But instead of instantly applying the exertion and alacrity necessary on such an occasion to endeavour to catch, or at least trace the murderes. He goes to Mahim to the head Constable, the head Constable returns with him strange to say to where the Sepoys lay—though the murderers had gone the direct opposite road —viz. toward Parell.

—There the Constables remained—No word of persuing the murderes—They and the remaining Sepoy stayed all night with the dead body—Captain Cotgrave having taken the two wounded men still alive to his house.

The Parsee says he instantly shut his door and left the dead and the dying to take care of themselves—The man is called Hormusjee Eduljee.

—The murders were committed within 300 yards of Lieut. Cotgraves's House who behaved on the occasion, with all the humanity, and ready exertion to be expected of an English Officer, and on the high road, if due exertions had been made by the Constables there might have been a pursuit made in which there can be no doubt Lieut. Cotgrave and his Servants would have assisted—and

—In advance on the very route, the murderers took there were troops at different places. Upon the Coroners Inquest which was taken—On this occasion, I make no remarks because it was the subject of observation by my learned Brother in his address to the Grand Jury at the last Sessions.

The next Case on which I am compelled to observe is the murder of Police Peons at Sitar Chowkee on 11 May.

Now a more barbarous outrage or a higher crime, An offence more calculated to excite the indignation of every man, and in particular to stir up the just vengeance of a Magistrate and to call upon him for his utmost exertions to detect the perpetrator in defence of the Officers employed by himself in the Execution of the law and preservation of the Peace it is impossible to imagin—, and there were those circumstances about its commission offering such facilities for the detection of at least some of those concerned that it is very difficult to conceive how they could all escape if means were promptly adopted for the purpose.

1. The time of night—This was about 8 o'Clock before any body was thinking of going to bed—when we know well, numbers of people are always in the streets, and when the Shops and Houses were lighted.

2. The Place where the attack was made, and the route by which the assailants came and returned namely the public Streets of a thickly inhabited Town.

3. Their number and their going and returning, as appears in a Body—not dispersing after their purpose was effected, but retiring when they had accomplished it in the same order and by the same route as they had advanced.

4. Their purpose evidently that of vengeance felt or adopted by so great a number for some injury real or supposed, or from some offence taken, common to them all, and could not fail to throw some such light on the plot and agreement to act together as in the hands of persons of tolerable acuteness and zeal to lead, one should think to the discovery. There must have been conversations, and meetings to consult, and expressions dropped by some among the number, which in the hands of active and clever men must have ended in detection.

5. Their description was actually sworn to by all the witnesses, as being persons perfectly distinguished from the crowd—and therefore most easily traced. They all swear that they were *Byah People*, whom every body here knows to be quite a distinct race of people—Others swear more distinctly and positively that they were Sepoys—some say Garrison Sepoys, and that they knew them by part of their dress though they were disguised, and that they came from the direction of the lines, returned in that direction. But inparticular we have the Evidence of a respectable European Gentleman, that being on his way home on horseback he arrived at the spot almost immediately after the murders were committed. One man told him him there was a man murdered. Two or three others said that the Sepoys had killed him, some said Byah people had killed him. They said they had run down to the lines and they thought they had not yet got into the lines. This Gentleman, Mr. Trotter, who seems to have been the only person who displayed any activity, or so far as appears gave himself any concern that Evening about the matter, immediately galloped down the Street towards the lines, he found the Street empty, and went to the Adjutant, who lives opposite the lines and gave him information. It seems this Gentleman was sick, and probably from this circumstance unable to exert himself personally to endeavour to apprehand the murderers, and upon the information he had to repair instantly to the lines and take the usual means for this purpose which his situation and knowledge as an Officer gave him. This he was bound to do by his duty not as a Soldier but as an ordinary Subject of the King, acting in aid of the civil power, and upon his omission to do this I should remark, and severely, if I did not attribute it to his indisposition. I must presume that he gave immediate notice to the Commanding Officer of the Regt. and to the Officers on guard, or to such others as his military duty required. But this being matter not of civil but of military duty I do not pretend to know what steps he ought to have taken. I presume he did what was right as the Adjutant of the Regt. he belonged to, and that those to whom he made the proper communications lost no time in doing *their* duty for the detection of the offenders, if they were truly within the lines—Mr. Trotter returned on horseback straight to the Chowkee to give what help he could to the wounded man —he found there were two men there dead —and he then proceeded as expeditiously as he possibly could to the acting Magistrate of that District, to give him information of what had happened:—the found him at home, and the Magistrate informed him *that he was aware of what had happened*—he must therefore, have received *immediate information*, on the murders being Committed for Mr. Trotter was on the spot probably a few minutes after,—he rode directly at a gallop to the Lines—and after seeing the Adjutant, rode straight back to the Chowkee and thence to the Magistrate—So that much time could not have elapsed before he reached his house, and he found him there in previous possession of the information: Yet no person appears to have been dispatched in pursuit of the Murderers, by the way they were universally reported by the people to have taken—It does not appear on the Evidence before the Coroner that any one did so pursue them, but Mr. Trotter; and he did not fall in with the Magistrate, or any of his people —or any person dispatched by him.

I am informed that the Majistrate did go down in person to the Chowkee, and did make as he thought every enquiry in his power—But I have not learnt that the Magistrate, or any one from him went direct to the Lines—where they would have found Sentries who must have seen the men go out and return, if they really came from the Lines—where they would have fonnd the officers on guard and the Serjeant of the Guard who must have been present at the Roll-Call—and the setting on foot an immediate enquiry, and if possible detecting the offenders, was a duty, the Magistrate owed as much to the Military, as to the civil department of the Government—Every army must have bad characters in it—and it is no disgrace to an Army that such persons should be found in it—But it is a disgrace that they should remain undetected, & unrepressed in committing outrages on the peaceable Inhabitants, & that the army should be the subject of a vagne Suspicion. What every man connected with the Army, or valuing its honour and its Interests must have wished was that the offenders should de detected, and the matter cleared up. We know there are many Byah people here who are not Sepoys—and that they are the same race of people with the Garrison Sepoys and are easily taken for actual Sepoys—It is therefore quite uncertain whether the people who made the attack were Soldiers, or people connected with the Lines at all, though they came in that direction—But this made it still more desirable to ascertain the fact.—

It may be said that the Magistrates might find it difficult so obtain information as to the description of the offenders, and the route they took—*But* if the Magistrate did not obtain this information I must believe it was because he did not make due enquiry—Mr. Trotter obtained it—all the people told him unasked, saying loudly to him, that they were Sepoys, and had gone towards the Lines. Why should they not tell the Magistrate, what an instant before they had told Mr. Trotter?

But I am bound also to remark on the Proceedings before the Coroner in this case, and I do so with Great reluctance, because I am compelled to say that they are far from satisfactory, a large Body of men march down openly to the Police Guard House or Watch House which they attack. There they murder the Police men on duty. They then return to their quarters, as openly as they had marched from them, and there is a verdict. *Against persons unknown* at this rate every verdict may be against *persons unknown* They must be unknown if you will not enquire. But as to who they were, or whence they actually came from and, whither returned, it appears no enquiry was made. The Inquest had evidence that they came from the direction of the Lines, and went back towards the Lines. There was positive evidence (mistaken or not) that they were Sepoys, and their Dress was described. Why did not the Coroner summon the *Sentinals*, the Officers on Guard? and such of the non-Commissioned Officers as were on duty? Why did he not trace this Band of Ruffians back to where they came from. But verdict was given according to the evidence, such as the evidence was. The evidence was not of *persons unknown*. The names were indeed unknown. But the class and description were not unknowd according to the evidence, nor where they were to be looked for.

The Inquest was held the morning after the murders. But on the first day nobody was examined, but the Surgeon, and then the Inquest was adjourned for Five days.—Now why his adjournment? Why was not Mr. Trotter examined the first day? and why was not this followed up by examining the Officers in the Lines? The wounded Peons might require time to recover. But Mr. Trotter was in good health. The Shop-Keepers and Bye-standers. The officers and sentinals on guard. There was no conceivable reason for not proceeding with the Examination of all these persons. nothing is more certain that that there ought to be no adjournment; but from necessity, of the Inquest of a Coroner. It allows time for escape, for removing witnesses for tampering with witnesses and for Concocting a defence. I fear the nature of the Duties of a Coroner are mistaken, and that the object of the enquiry before him is wholly misconceived. He is a very important officer, and the due performance of his duties, contributes much to the prevention of violence, and to the preservation of human life. But for this it is not sufficient to ascertain the nature of the wound, and the immediate physical cause of death. But all the circumstances connected with the loss of the life, or that can any way throw light upon it, most particularly the persons who have been concerned in producing, it I am the proper, and legally necessary subjects of his Enquiry. This officer must not be surprised at the strength of my observations. I give him credit for perfectly good intentions in the execution of his office, and I know he is but new to it, and I would not willingly hurt his feelings But he must remember that it is a question of the preservation of mens lives and of the execution of the Laws for the protecting them; which execution is given in *especiall charge* to *this* Court.

I shall pursue these subjects no furthers, having trespassed at so great length upon your time—I have thought it my duty Gentlemen to visit the Gaols—I am glad to inform you, that we have received an official Communication that the Bomp-Proof is abandoned as a Place of Confinement. I have found the County Gaol healthy—generally *Cool* and as well regulated as the structure admits—But it is much *too Crouded*, and does not admit of sufficient attention to the Classication of the Prisoners. When we talk of the preventing Crimes, it is impossible to for get howmuch of this depends on the Classication of those who are Committed to our Gaols and how frequent and just a Complaint it is that prisoners usually come out of Gaol much worse men, than they go in young persons committed for light offences, sometimes for punishment which the law expects may correct, and reform them at others on suspicion, and for trial merely, are mixed up with hardened offenders of the worst description, and come out confirmed in their bad propensities, and corrupted and Contaminated by every sort of mischeious Examvle.

I am obliged also to remark that the Prison is not secure—and this Insecurity is alleged to render it necessary to confine Prisoners who are accused, and not tried in irons—a thing contrary to every feeling of humanity and Justice-If I were to say that in a situation where it is absolutely necessary in order to prevent escape, it is actually unlawful to put Irons on Prisoners not convicted I fear I should go beyond what the law warrants—But I may say that the putting Irons on Prisoners convicted is contrary to the Spirit of the earliest times it is considered that Prisons are for safe custody merely, and that every sort of unnecessary hardship is contrary to law, and that it is the duty of those who have the charge of Prisons to render them so Secure, as that this shall be unnecessary—I think this matter deserving your serious attention—I know it has been frequently brought to the notice of former Grand Juries, and to that of the Government before—But I cannot bring myself to think that it will continue to be neglected—if it is continued to bere-

presented in the manner that it ought---If there are any things of this nature, which the Government here may have difficulties about an Appeal, should be made elsewhere, and this appeal should be supported and strengthened by ad quate representations from those whose duty it is--as Members of this community.

Gentlemen I cannot but remark on the great number of Prisoners for Debt and the length of time for which they have been confined—one man has been there for [illegible]—several for several years—Now this is really unjust to the Prisoners in some cases and to the creditors in others—If they have not the it is the infliction of an useless cruelty on the Debtor, which is the very definition of injustice—If they have any property it is an injustice to their Creditors that it is not surrendered and divided—In a commercial place like this it is matter of great surprise, and a great hardship that the Bankrupt Laws do not extend to it--and you have no insolvent Act—I think these matters ought to be the subject of an application to Parliament I have also visited the House of Correction and I have found it well constructed and well conducted---When it is completed the classification of the Prisoners may I think be made sufficiently good---I found water in the yards---during these rains from the lowness of the ground---but the Building seems to stand sufficiently dry, and the wetness of the yards can be cured by raising them---which is in the course of being done—This, as you probably know is the first monsoon they have had a trial of—There is a Tread Mill in progress, which I have no doubt will be of admirable use—But in this climate, and considering the slight structure of the Natives it will require the greatest caution in the first employment of it.

The learned Judge then drew the attention of the Grand Jury to some of the Cases which would be brought before them, on which he pointed out the general principles of law as applying to them which ought to regulate the Indictments they should find, particularly one case where there might arise a question of murder or manslaughter---We then concluded as follows.

Gentlemen, before I conclude permit me to offer my sincere congratulations to all the members of this community European as well as native on the admission of the respectable Native Inhabitants to serve on Juries---It is a high and a valuable privilege conferred on them by the Sovereign and the Parliament of England--and one of which I am persuaded they will show themselves well worthy--Those of the native Gentlemen who have a right from their situation in life to be exempted from serving on the Petit Jury have volunteered so to serve in a manner, and from a feeling, which do equal credit to their modesty, their understanding and their publick spirit---They have felt that the situation was new to them---and they wished to become acquainted with the duties of the department Gentlemen J...y mean the first instance—relying, as they have done me the honour to express to in a conference I had the pleasure to have with some of them, on the kindness of their European Brethren to explain to them any thing in the proceedings or in the language which may require it, and also on the assistance of the Court—I have assured them, as I know I most safely may of the utmost assistance and cordiality of co-operation on the part of the English Gentlemen who will form the Juries along with them. I am persuaded they will very shortly find the duty much less difficult than they expect—and I know well that I may assure them on the part of the Court of every attention to render the proceedings and the matter that is addressed to them intelligible and familiar to them—We shall be always ready to proceed with as much deliberation as they may desire and with more slowness than is usual in our Courts whenever they express a wish for it,—and shall not think our time can be better employed than in rendering their share in the administration of justice clear, intelligible, and easy to them. We have only to make it our request to them that whenever any thing occurs that they do not thoroughly understand, or that appear in the least difficult to any of them they will without hesitation apply to the Court for explanation, and the Court will never consider it an interuption or a waste of its time, but will always feel the greatest pleasure in receiving and complying with every such intimation.

Gentlemen I request the having trespassed on your at so great length---I now dismiss you to your duties—which I am confident you will discharge in a manner creditable to your selves, and beneficial to the Publick,

MADRAS.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, July 16, 1828.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....28½ *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—Ship John Adam, D, Sterling, from Persian Gulph and Bombay 28th June.

13th Ship Victory, C. Farquharson, from Portsmouth 2d April and Cape 5th June.

13th Ship Asia, T, F, Stead, from Port Jackson 7th May and Singapore 24th June

Do. brig Emulous, T, Wellbank, from Isle of France 7th June.

16th Ship Prince Regent, W, Richards, from Mauritius 2d June.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Brig Skylark, T, L, Symes, for Isle of France.

Do. Bark William, W, Young, for Calcutta.

11th Bark Malvina, J, M'Dermott, for Northern Ports.

Do. Brig Margaret, J, Taylor, for Pondicherry.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship Mecqueen, Captain [illegible]
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Capt. T. Blair.
H, C, Ship Lord Lowther, Captain C. Stewart.
Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott.
Ship Victory, Captain C. Farquharson,
Ship Asia, Captain T, [illegible]
Ship John Adam, Captain D, Sterling
Ship Fame, Captain R. Buller,
Ship Prince Regent, Captain W, Richards,
Ship Dania, Captain D'Etchoverry,
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain C. Graham,
Brig Emulous, Captain T, Wellbank,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Seetabuldee, on Saturday the 28th June, the Lady of Captain Courtland Taylor, Commissary of Ordnance Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 16th July, the Lady of Captain John Crisp, Mahratta Translator of the Tanjore Commissioners, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the evening of the 7th Instant, the Lady of Bulstrode W, Cumberlege, Esq, Cantonment Adjutant at that Station, of a Daughter,

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th Instant, at St, George's Church, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Robinson, Sir James Home, Bart, of Blackader, H, C, Civil Service, to Anna, eldest Daughter of the late Andrew Stirling, Esq, of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

At Negapatam, on Monday the 7th of July, by N, W, Kindersley, Esq. Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, Thos, Pendergast Esq, Civil Service, to Caroline Lucy youngest Daughter of the late Martin Dalrymple, Esq, of Fordel.

On Tuesday, the 15th Instant, at St, Mary's Church by the Rev, Mr, Lewis, Mr, James Pilkington, 1st Dresser of His Highness the Nizam's Service, to Miss Eliza Davis.

At the Luz Church, on Wednesday the 25th June, by the Rev. Fre, Francisco De Dores, Mr, Peter De Monte, to Miss Constantia Andrew.

DEATHS.

At St, Thomas's Mount, on the 8th Instant, Mrs, Pulham, Widow of the late Asst, Surgeon Francis Pulham, leaving (it is distressing to add) four Orphan Children, under the age of four years.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, last evening, of the Ship *Victory*. Captain C. Farquharson, from Portsmouth the 2d April, and the Cape of Good Hope the 5th June. This fine Vessel has performed a remarkably quick passage, especially from the latter Port.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Russell, Miss MacLeod, Captain Welstead, H. C. S., Mr. Hallett's Writer, Messrs. Porter, Glascock, Walker, and Bennett, Cadets.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Harington, Mrs. Savage, Lieutenant Savage, B. Infantry; Messrs. Louis, Colvin, La Touche, and French, Writers; Messrs. Baker, Cooper, Collinson, Pocklington, Ferries, and Hampton, Cadets; Mr. Rogers, V. S.; Messrs. Vaughan, Colvin, Dove, and Singer.

By this opportunity we have received our budget of intelligence to the end of March, and after a hasty glance over our English files, we submit to our readers such articles of information as we are sure will be read with interest.

His Magesty held a Levee on the 27th of March.

How thronged the attendance was, of the most distinguished persons in the realm, to pay their duty and respect to His Majesty, will be seen in our next Number, (taking up six columns) which do not it is said still contain a full and complete enumeration. But it will be a much more agreeable piece of information to the public, to assure them that his Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and that the ceremony, long as it was, and therefore in some measure fatuiging, to the strongest constitution, did not seem to be oppressive to his Majesty.

"His Majesty gave audience to the Foreign Ambassadors, to the Cabinet Ministers, the Archbishops, and other Dignitaries, which occupied above an hour. The Levee was then held, and the Presentations amounted at least to between 300 and 400.

We have been more particular upon this occasion, because so many reports had been circulated for the last two months respecting his Majesty's health, that the public mind, particularly in the distant parts of the Empire, began to be anxious and uneasy. There is no cause for uneasiness; his Majesty's general health is excellent.

So mixed up is his Majesty with all his subjects,—he is so thoroughly the object of their veneration and affection,—his attachment to the Constitution has been so proved,—he has afforded such frequent instances of his regard for the glory, the independence, and the happiness of all his people,—he governs in justice, so tempered with mercy—that at no former period of our History was the prayer of the nation for the long continuance of the health and reign of the Sovereign more deep and universal. "Long live the King!"

St. James's Palace, March 27.

This day his Highness the Prince Lieven, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of all the Russias, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver letters from his Sovereign.

The Count de la Alcudia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, had also a private audience of his Majesty to deliver a letter from his Sovereign and to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from his Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca.

And Senior Madrid, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia, had likewise a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials in that character.

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Dudley, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

War Office, March 27, 1828.

79th Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant General Sir Ronald Crauford Ferguson, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cameron, deceased.

Morning Post, March 29.

The Money Market.

City, Friday Evening, March 28.

During the early part of the day the Consul Market was exceedingly buoyant, and the price for the Account was at one period as high as 83⅝ ¼, from which it declined to 83¼ ⅜. A variety of reports were current during the afternoon, among others, the almost worn out one, that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, were put in circulation, by which the price of Stock was thus affected. This has been the Settling day in the Foreign Market; and, as the differences were considerable, some interest was excited. The Bonds generally during the Account have improved. Russian Stock, in the early part of the day, quoted at 87, but closed one per cent. under that price. Danish also were in the morning as high as 60¾, but left at 60. The Market generally towards the close looked heavy.

In South American Stock the business has been confined. Mexican left off at 32, Brazilian at 60¼, and Colombian at 22½ 3.

March 27

A report has been sent to us this morning of rather an extraordinary nature. We mention it without in any manner pledging ourselves for its accuracy, or doing more than making ourselves the channel through which it is conveyed to the public.

It is sufficiently known, that a large military force is collecting in different French ports. There is to be a strong body of cavalry, and large train of artillery. The amount of the force is stated to be as high as 20 to 25,000 men.

It is reported that this military power is not intended to act in the Morea; but is to be sent against Algiers.

No intelligence had arrived from Portugal at a late hour this day. The date of the last despatches was the 15th, which were sent off on the 16th. We may have them in the course of the day to the 21st.

In the meantime we have added, from private letters, some particulars to those which we communicated a day or two ago.

Don Miguel is represented in one of those letters to have been so extremely displeased at the refusal of our Ambassador to suffer the 50,000l. to be landed, as to have said, with much ill-humour, that "he considered the conditions imposed by the English Ministry to be very extraordinary." "It is very possible," replied our Ambassador, but my Government conceived them to be proper, and the event has proved that they judged wisely."

All sorts of attempts appear to have been made by pamphlets and placards to excite the people against the English, and to induce them to revolt. Meanwhile the British Ambassador did not fail to remonstate with Don Miguel, and to signify to him, in the most unequivocal manner, that he was not authorised, under any circumstances, to recognise the Infant in any other capacity than the Lieutenant of his Brother, King Pedro, governing the kingdom conformably to the Charter.

March 28.

RUSSIAN ANSWER TO THE TURKISH MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—*The Journal de St. Petersburgh*, of this date, has an Extraordinary Supplement, containing, first, "The translation of a Proclamation issued by Hath Scherif, 1st of Djemazuil-Akhir, 1243, (20th December, 1827); sent to all the Pachas and Governors of the Provinces of the Empire, and delivered to all the Ayans (Primates) convoked in the capital."

The following observations are subjoined:—"The above document scarcely needs to be characterized. While the Sultan excites against Russia the fanaticism of all the Musselmen—points her out as the sworn enemy of the followers of Mahomet—invites to war all the people near our Eastern frontiers, and to revolt the numerous subjects of the Emperor, who peaceably profess Islamism under the protection of our laws. While he ascribes to us the insurrection of the Greeks, and the intention to overthrow the Ottoman Empire; on the other hand, he announces to the Allied Courts that his real and sole object was to gain time, and to answer, with arms in his hand to the overtures, the object of which was the pacification of Greece. Nay more, by this same Manifesto, the Sultan also announces to Russia the complete annulment of its transactions with the Porte, by declaring that he has never considered the Convention of Akermann as binding; that he concluded it only to break it, and to break, at the same time, all the preceding Treaties which it confirms; consequently, to annihilate the most precious and the most honourable titles of our rights and our national glory.

"Before and since the publication of this document the Divan at Constantinople had not ceased openly, to violate these same Treaties, with respect to which it as now made known its real intention.

"Our ships, and that of almost all other nations, can no longer pass the Bosphorus. Our southern provinces see the only outlet for their commerce closed. Our vessels are detained at Constantinople, their cargoes taken away. Lastly, our subjects are obliged to quit the Ottoman Empire within a fortnight, or to take upon them the condition of Rayas, and to submit to all the consequences of it.

Such acts, provocations so serious, and the measures which they render necessary, give rise to the most lively regret; the causes of complaint which the Porte seems to have studied to furnish us with, require on the other hand, a complete and speedy reparation; and Russia—while it prosecutes with its Allies the negociations which the accomplishment of the Treaty of London requires---while it conforms to the letter and spirit of that Act in every thing that concerns its spirit and execution---will find means, with the aid of God, to obtain this indispensable reparation; will find means to secure to the commerce of the Black Sea the inviolable liberty which which it's the first condition of its exsitence,—to its treaties with the Porte, to respect and the stability which they require,—and to its injured subjects, all the compensation which they have a right to claim."

Government Gazette July 15th.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

July 9th, 1828.

BUY. Prem.		Prem.	SELL.	
25	8 Remittable	24	8	
Disct. 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	8	Disct.
Par. 10	New ditto ditto	0		

BANK SHARES.

PREMIUM.

BUY. 5,500 — SELL 5,300

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months' [illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	205 206
Sovereigns	each	10 8
Guineas	ditto	11 0
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	15 12
New Ditto	ditto	17 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sa. Rs	2 [illegible]
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs	[illegible]
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 9, Ship Albion, Capt. N. MacLeod, from Liverpool 16th February, and Madeira 8th March.

Ship Milford, Capt. G. Jellicoe, from Madras 6th July.

4 Brig Hutton, J, S, Shaw, from Madras 26th June.

7. Ship Earl Kellie, P, Brand-foot, from Rangoon 10th June.

Passengers per Albion.—J. R. Ewart, C, S,

Per Milford.—Mrs, Jellicoe and Infant,

Per Brig Hutton.—J, Matheson, Merchant; Mr, H, M, Clarke,

Per Earl Kellie.—Mr, McFeadgen.

DEPARTURES.

July 9. The English bark John Craig, Capt, James Harvey, for the Isle of France,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th July, Mrs, S, W, Richetts, of a *Son*,

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Yates, Mr. Stephen Hornby to Miss Catherine O'Brien.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, Miss Margaret Craigie, infant Daughter of Major John Craigie, Secretary and Accountant to the Military Board aged 13 days,

At Futteghur, on the 22d June, the infant Son of Captain William Aldover, 30th Native Infantry aged 10 months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 17th June, 1828.

Mr. M. McMahon, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. S. G. Smith, Assistant to the Collector of Barcilly.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 4TH JULY, 1828,

Mr. C. D. Russell, Collector of Rungpore.
Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Bareilly.
Mr. G. F. Thompson, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Bareilly.
Mr. F. H. Robinson, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Pillibhee.

An official notification was issued in the forenoon that the Right Honourable Lord William Bentinck would land at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

His Lordship arrived off Chandpaul Ghaut in the Steamer *Enterprize*, from whence he landed under the usual salute a few minutes after 6. His Lordship was welcomed on landing by the few distinguished individuals who, in spite of the rain, attended for the purpose, and immediately proceeded in a Palanquin to the Government House attended by the Body Guard. His Lordship was dressed in full Military Costume, appeared in good health and was accompanied on shore by Captain Clifford of the *Undaunted*.

At the entrance of the Grand Hall of the Government House His Lordship was received by the Honourable W. Bayley, Esquire, by whom he was introduced to the Members of Council; the Judges, &c. and immediately afterwards took the Oaths and his seat as Governor General, under the accustomed Salute from the Fort.

Lady Bentinck landed about half an hour after his Lordship yesterday, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. His Majesty's Ship *Undaunted* after being tugged by the *Enterprize* above Diamond Harbour was towed back there, in consequence of Captain Clifford's being unwilling to incur the risk attending her coming off town, as it is not usual, we believe, for His Majesty's Ships of her class to do so.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 5.*

English Extracts.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

[FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.]

A Cabinet Council was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, the summonses for the assembling of which were issued on Saturday evening. The Ministers present were the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Dudley, and Aberdeen, Viscounts Melville and Palmerston, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Mr. Herries. The Ministers sat in deliberation till seven o'clock.

Mr. Marquess, a Messenger attached to the Ionian Government, arrived at the Colonial Office, Downing-street, soon after six o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing dispatches from Sir Frederick Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Honourable Mr. Spencer (son of Lord Churchill), the Secretary of Legation to Sir Henry Wellesley, our Ambassador at Vienna, arrived at the Foreign Office, at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, with dispatches from Sir H. Wellesley.

Viscount Beresford transacted business on Saturday at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

The Lords of the King's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Council Office; the Lords present were—the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Sir Christopher Robinson, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, took his seat at the Board for the first time since his being sworn in a Privy Councillor. Their Lordships assembled in the private Committee-room, and were engaged till four o'clock in the afternoon hearing the arguments of Counsels on the different cases of appeal which were stated on their Lordship's list, to be as follow:—Briswas v. Dobee, a rehearing of an Appeal from Bengal; Farratt v. Jackson, from Jamaica; Fraser v. Rose, from Jersey; Duffy. Gawne, from the Isle of Man. No persons but those interested in the Appeals were allowed to be present in the apartment.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL'S PARTY.

Mr. Secretary Peel entertained a numerous party of Nobility and Gentry to dinner, on Saturday, at his residence in Privygardens, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. Among whom were the Princess Caroline, the Lord Chancellor, Lyndhurst, the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Dowager Marchioness of Hertford, the Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess of Cassill's the Right Hon. W. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and Miss Fitzclarence. The Duke of Wellington was prevented from being present, being confined to his residence by the effects of a severe cold. On the arrival of his Royal visitors, Mr. Peel came out to receive them at the door, and conducted their Royal Highnesses to the dining-room.

The dinner was of a most sumptuous description, and was served up in elegant style on a very splendid service of plate.

In the evening there was a very numerous party, consisting of nearly all the Foreign Ministers and their Ladies, and a large assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Picture Gallery and Saloon were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion by or-molu lustres. Roses and other flowers in full bloom were placed in large quatities in the rooms; refreshments, of the choicest description, were laid out in the drawing-room.

The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and continued setting down till eleven o'clock.

Among the company where Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador; Princess Polignac; Prince Leiven, the Russian Ambassador; Princess Leiven; Count de'Alcudis, the Spanish Minister; Countess d'Alcudia; the Marquess de Palmella the Portuguese Ambassador Baron Falck, the Ambassador from the Netherlands; Baroness Falck; Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister; Count d'Ofalia (on a special mission from the King of Spain); Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister; Count Ludolf the Neapolitan Minister; Countess Ludolf; Count d'Aglie, the Sardinian Minister; Baron Cetto the Bavarian Minister; Count de Mandesloe, the Wurtemburgh Minister; Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge d'Affaires; Mons: Biedermann, the Saxon Charge d'Affaires; the Master of the Rols; the Attorney General, Prince Spine, Prince Paul Leiven, Chevalier de Neumann, and the Mexica Minister.

DUKE—Dorset.

DUCHESSES—Dowager Richmond, Montrose.

MARQUESSES—Winchester, Salisbury, Chandos, Camden, Bath.

MARCHIONESSES—Winchester, Emily of Londonderry, Dow. Salisbury, Salisbury, Bath.

EARLS—Rosslyn, Cornwallis, Brecknock, Shaftsbury, Falmouth, De la Warr, Aberdeen, Jersey, Verulam, Warwick.

COUNTESSES—Falmouth, Athlone, Aberdeen, Jersey, Clarendon.

VISCOUNTS.—Goderich, Melville, Sidmouth, Valletort, D'Anchald, Beresford.

VISCOUNTESSES—Melville, Sidmouth, D'Anchald.

LORDS—Hill, Ellenborough, Colchester, Farnborough, Eliot, Gower, Stuart, Hotham, Downes.

LADIES—Colchester, Stuart, Gower, S. Lenox, M. Kennedy, Dow, Lloyd, Taylor, J. Peel, H. Williams, (2) Grahams, Floyd, Clerke, D. Poulet, E. Grimstone, H. Clive, Wetherell.

COUNT—Munster.

RIGHT HONOURABLES—C. Grant, V. Fitzgerald, Sir J. Beckett, Sir G. J. Hill, G. Wynn Wilmot Horton.

HONOURABLES—Mrs. Hope, Jenkenson, (2) Misses Dundas, Miss Addington

SIRS—George Cockburn, W. W. Wynn, A. Grant, T. Lawrence, H. Taylor, W. J. Hope, J. Shelley, H. Floyd, G. Clerke, H. Hardinge, H. Viviau.

COLONELS—Shaw, Cook, Lindsay, Wood.

MISTRESSES—Rice, Trevor, Hill, Bankes Dawson, Sydney, W. Peel, R. Peel, Bankes, jun., Hope, Eden, Planta, Dugden, Smirke, Townshend, Ross, G. Bankes, Teasdale, Venables, Hobhouse.

MISTRESSES—Huskisson, Wilmot Horton, Dawson. Eden, Lawrence, Dugdeu, Hobhouse.

MISSES—Wood, Peel, Falck, d'Alcudia Hobhouse.—*The Morning Chronicle.*

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR AT VALPARAISO.

It appears, from the following letter, that the life of an officer in command of the guard at the theatré of Valparaiso has been taken by an officer of an English man of war, and that this affair threatened for a time the most serious consequences. In this account the matter does not redound to the credit of our countrymen; and we have to caution our readers to suspend their judgment till further information be received. We have struck out all but the initials of the name of the English officer principally implicated:—

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, Chile dated Sept. 14, 1827:—"A very disagreeable affair has just occurred, which although it may be compromised can of fail to be ultimately very prejudicial to the English residents in country. The facts are correctly the following:—On the evening of Sunday, the 9th instant, during the performance at the theatre, an officer (Mr. J. F.) of his Majesty's ship Doris, had some words with a Chilian gentleman in the pit, respecting his right to a particular seat, in the course of which Mr. F. became warm struct the gentleman in the face, repeated his blow, and menaced him with a pistol. The performance was interrupted by the scuffle—the attention of the authorities for maintaining the peace was drawn to the spot, and two soldiers were ordered to take Mr. F. into custody; the Englishmen in the pit rallied round Mr. F. and would not permit the soldiers to do their duty. A non-commissioned officer commanding the guard was therefore called in, and ordered by the mayor de la plura to arrest the refractory Englishman. The officer, who had been stationed outside the theatre, was ignorant of what had occurred proceeded to execute his orders in the mildest manner possible, tapping Mr. F on the shoulder, and saying good-humouredly, '*Senor Ingles vengausted commigo.*'—At this moment, to the horror of all the bye-standers, Mr. F. drew out his pistol and shot the poor fellow through the heart. In the confusion which followed Mr. F. made his escape. As this was not observed, the theatre was immediately closed, and a search for the of ender was instituted.

"Mr. Nugent our consul-general; Sir John Sinclair commander of his majesty's ship Doris and the governor of the town, soon arrived. Sir John immediately demanded the liberation of those of his officers who were in the theatre; this was immediately acceded to as it had been found that the offender had escaped. It was now concluded that the affair would end here for the night. It happened however that on the serjeant being shot, a confused account of the transaction was carried to the barracks and many soldiers sallied forth with their arms, calling out, '*Mata a los Ingleses! mata a los todos.*' The gentlemen who were confined in the theatre called to those on the outside that their lives were in danger from the soldiers who had gained admittance, and Mr. Nugent was insulted and threatened. An Engisshman, Mr. Cruikshanks, made these matters known to Sir John Sinclair, accompanied by a request that he would send on board his ship for the marines, as he feared that unless a display of force was made, all the English would be massacred. To our astonishment, after the Englishmen in the theatre had been liberated the marines and some more armed men were landed from the British squadron, and drawn up in hostile array on the beach. The Chilenos immediately armed themselves, and the military formed in the square. The governor justly enough incensed at this breach of national honour and at the indignity showd to his authority, ordered Sir John to re-embark his men immediately, assuring him that he was perfectly competent to maintain the peace of the town. Sir John, who now seemed ashamed of the precipitancy he had shown ordered his men on board, and the apprehension which their arrival had occassioned subsided. No doubt you will have many different accounts sent home of this transaction; but I pledge my self that the foregoing accouut is correct.

"With respect to the conduct of Sir John, various opinions are entertained. For my own part, put the lawfulness of the transaction out of the question I have no doubt that his promptness saved the lives of perhaps all the English residents here for had one more blow been struck on either side, the authorities of the place would have been utterly disregarded.

"The matter is now undergoing investigation. Sir John has pledged his word that he will deliver up the officer to the laws of the country, but requests that he may be permitted to retain him on board till the depositions of the witnesses have been taken. In any other country the matter would be soon settled; here, however, I much question if it will ever be brought to a conclusion. One thing is, I think, certain; and that is, the life and liberty of Mr. F.—— are safe, for assassination is by far too common to excite any extraordinary sensation among the Chilenos.—*The Watchman March 2.*

GROWTH OF SILK.

It appears that the East India Company are likely to prove perfectly successful in their Attempt to form a profitable establishment in the Island of Saint Helena, for the production of raw Silk. A specimen, the first perfect one, has recently arrived from that Island, and it is considered to be of a very fine quality. It is entirely free from any disagreeable odour; which of course speaks—much in its favour. The mulberry trees thrive remarkably well, and have a very luxuriant appearance. The slips, when first planted, are generally from one to two feet in length, and in a single season they frequently attain to a greater height than ten feet. The climate and soil, therefore however disagreeable and fruitless in other respects, seem in this instance, to be propitious, and no doubt is entertained that sufficient food will easily be procured to supply all the worms that can be hatched. In last August the number of worms in progress was 218,000, which were in a very healthy condition, and expected to spin in a few days. By the common process of nature, the worms would multiply with great rapidity; bot it appears that artificial means to accelerate the quickening of the insects may be advantageously had recourse to. The experiment has been tried, and it is proved that by steeping the eggs in water, heated to a certain degree, they can be hatched at any period.—*New Monthly Magazine for Feb.*

TALES OF THE SEA.

The Night-Watch; or Tales of the Sea. 2 vols. pp. 328 and 340. Colburn. London, 1828.

THIS title has been adopted by the author, as supplying a kind of nominal connection among a number of tales, intended to be illustrative of the various subdivisions of 'life at sea.' The thread upon which these sketches are thus strung together, is even more slender and martificial than such hackneyed contrivances usually are; and, what is of more importance, we cannot with truth induce our readers to believe that it is laden with pearls. Indeed, were we to judge the work before us exclusively by the rules which regulate fictitious composition, there would be little to mitigate the sentence of condemnation which we should feel ourselves called upon to pronounce. The greater part of the narratives which it contains inspire little or no continuous interest. Scene follows scene, and adventure succeeds adventure, without any perceptible connection with the plot, or tendency to hasten denouement. The style is in many places hasty and inaccurate; and in others—as where he talks of 'the learned few being unhappily *inflicted* with *patriotic* manners and *panacean* gesticulations,'—of '*agrimonia*, dodecandria, digynia, and other enormous weapons,'—or of 'shivering the very *scapula* of the globe;' it is not quite unworthy of Mrs. Malaprop herself. His occasional attempts at sentiment are almost always failures; and, in the only place where he essays the dangerous task of delineating *insanity*, (vol. 2, p. 260,) he approaches painfully near to the verge of the ridiculous. We would recommend to him also, in friendship, never again to attempt guiding the pen of Sally Biddikin the housemaid. He is at home in the cockpit or the wardroom, on the forecastle or the quarter-deck, but *terra firma* is to him as it were *terra incognita*. His genius is, by no means, like that of Smollet, *amphibious*, equally true to nature on the land and on the wave.

It is obvious, however, that these have been, with the author, very subordinate considerations; and when his work is looked upon merely as a gallery of *sea pieces*, we consider it calculated to afford to a considerable number of readers no slight degree of amusement.

From the 'Captain,' the first tale in the book and certainly, by no means the best, we shall extract, as a favourable specimen the following details of cockpit frolics. Morland, the hero, has only joined, and, of course, been invited to join the officers in the ward-room, before taking his place among his fellow 'reefers' below:

'It was not till the sunset gun was fired, the ensign wafted past the windows as it descended the staff, and the rattle of drums and fifes resounded from the forecastle, that the party broke up; when the first-lieutenant sent for Mr. Peters, the caterer of the starboard birth, and desired him to order a hammock to be slung, and introduce the youngster to the mess.

'Peters made his appearance in a somewhat threadbare blue coat, edged with a binding that had once been white, but its hue was now become variegated, from the service it had seen in the holds. He was a soured fellow, whose friends had no interest; but, notwithstanding, he had a slight notion of the "sal sapit omnia" system; and had heard, that when people in office "spoke foreign," or in parables, "*Donnez-moi le sel, et je vous passerai le poivre,*" was almost reduced to a proverb among them: yet he still hoped promotion might come in battle, though he had been thirteen years a midshipman, and had passed his qualifying examination for lieutenant more than half that time.

'Morland followed this hero of the orlop and dread of the afterguard and mizentop-men, to the dark but merry regions of the cockpit.

'As they descended from deck to deck, he was not less astonished at the immeuse size of the ship and the long tiers of cannon levelled along each side, than at the multitude of sailors and marines scattered among these tremendous batteries.

'On entering the cockpit, their ears were assailed by a confusion of noises; but, descending from the day, they could see but little by the dull gleam of the sentinel's lamp.

'Before they reached the door of the mess place, Peeters tumbled over a trunk, which had evidently been placed in his way for the purpose, as a loud laugh accompanied his fall. He swore at considerable length at certain personages with short and long names, some of whom, though decked with honourable titles in the Court Calendar, received appellations of the most questionable purport as he vowed vengeance on the clews of their hammocks, if not up by seven bells in the morning.

'This was succeeded by another laugh and "Bravo, Peter!" (for they sent the *s* to prison) accompanied by a hat thrown with *malice prepense*, which struck him on the head, as he opened the birth-door over which he presided.

'Two lights burned dimly in the heated atmosphere of a close cabin, showing as motley a scene as could well be imagined in so small a space.

'At the sides of the cabin were dirks and swords on the handles of which hung a few stray cocked hats. Two open buffets, filled with glasses and broken crockery, faced the door, the caterer's seat being in the centre; over which was suspended the rules of the mess. Quad and Quammino, two black servants, occupied a narrow place, next the ship's side called the wing, the secret lodgings of dishclouts and dirty tablecloths, where the rustling of the waves against the ship's side could be distinctly heard, indicating the head to be on a level with the surface of the sea.

'The company assembled in this submarine abode, consisted of twelve "young gentlemen," as they are denominated, though more than one of them approached the age of thirty. They all ranked in the class of petty officers, and the assistant-surgeon among the rest.

'One midshipman was playing the violin, or the "violent," as his messmates called it; another the flute; two were occupied at the chess-board; one working a tide out of John Hamilton Moore; and another drawing a pipe and glass of grog in the hands of the rudely engraved personage, who is found on the frontispiece of that old navigation book. Three youngsters, weary with their last watch, were endeavouring to sleep with their heads on the table; while a fourth tickled their ears with a quill, or burnt them with lighted paper; and the twelfth was a midshipman of the watch, with his hat on, and a cup in his hand, asking Quad for wine; but he departed on the appearance of Peters, who cursed him for a young skulker, and bid him "scud on deck."

'"Saunders," said Peters, as he addressed himself to the discordant catgut-scraper, "here's another of your countrymen caught in the burgoo tub, and brought from the land o'cakes, with a smack load of doctors' mates; or, as Diachylon will have it, surgeon assistants."

'"I am not a Scotchman," said Morland.

'No one, however, paid the least attention to him; and Saunders struck up, in a broad accent, accompanied by his screeching instrument—

"On guttling the English their praises bestow,
And boast of their courage to roast beef they owe;
Of brose let a Scotchman the excellence show,
Oh, the kail brose of Old Scotland! and oh, the
Old Scottish kail brose!"

'"*Erin ma vourneen, Erin go bragh!*" cried Paddy:—

"This music crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion
With its sweet air,"

'"Oh, you sentimental bogtrotter!" says one, raising his head from the table; while the unmoved and unmoving flute-player continued to hiss "Dearest Ellen." He was a Welshman.

'"It is three bells," cried Peter, whose insubordination of stomach was convinced by his hallooing to Quammino to lay the cloth. "Clear the decks, youngsters!" said he. This was signal enough; and a piece of biscuit, shot with considerable precision, levelled sundry knights and bishops, while both the disconsolate players insisted on the best of the game.

'The tablecloth was quickly thrown over, and an immediate drumming commenced on the plates which put Quamino in bodily fear, till he produced the beef.

'Little notice was taken of Morland, save that he was informed he was a young bear,—that all his

sorrows were to come; and he was helped first, for the first and last time.

'The evening passed away amidst noise and jokes and after supper, when the party were tired of singing "Here's a health to jolly Bacchus," "From the Cockpit," "Needles and Pins," to which many improvisatores added choruses, they had recourse to the game of Able Wackets.

'It is commenced by playing cards which cards are named the Good Books; the table, the Board of Green Cloth; the hand, the flipper; the light, the glim, &c., and whoever misnames any of these is detected by the word "watch." The delinquent's flipper is then demanded; his crime is repeated by each person who strikes him a severe blow, with a twisted and knotted handkerchief, on the hand;—swearing is also watched;—and as these blows are not easily borne without irritation the good books are scarcely required more than to commence the game.

'When Morland retired to his hammock he found his sheets reefed, *i. e.* made up into a round and so him inextricable, ball. In the middle of the night, however, when sleep had reconciled to him his blankets, and the strangeness of a hammock, he came suddenly to the deck, bed & bedding; &, awakened by the clatter of shot about him, examination found two twenty-four pounders in his bed the foot of which was now on the deck, and the clothes scattered about the cockpit. The sentinal assisted to hang up his hammock, instructed him to let the reef out of his sheets, and promising to protect him from farther molestation during the watch, he slept soundly till the morning, when Peters was loud in his calls to the lazy Mids "to rouse out;" and the dozy Muzzy, who had the middle watch, and was the perpetrator of the nocturnal mischief on Morland's hammock was actually cut down in a similar manner by Peters, justified by virtue of his office.'

Decidedly the best tale in the book, in spite of many defects, is the second entitled, 'The Master, or Impressment.' Mingled with a number of dry and out-of-place discussions, we find a 'living and breathing' interest pervading the whole of it; a truth of description whice occasionally rises into eloquence; and a *morçeau* of simple and unaffected pathos, which, we confess, was to us an agreeable surprise. We can only account for the great superiority of this tale, by the fact, that the scene is almost throughout laid on the author's own element. He seems to describe transactions on shore as it were from books, or from second-hand descriptions, while he has only to transfer to paper the glowing and lively colours of his own experience, to produce an actual 'Tale of the Sea.' We shall not attempt an analysis of the story, but call up the following quotations to give evidence to the reader in favour of our opinion:

'The detention before alluded to, brought us into the dreary month of November. The high mountains were already covered with snow, and the ice in the harbour warned us to be gone, or remain there for the winter. We put to sea with a light breze from the eastward, but before we had got twenty miles to the northward of the Naze, it died away in light drifting showers of snow, and left our sails flapping against the masts and our ropes feathered with frost work. As the sun went down, the snow ceased, and a dark cloud fringed with wild white arose in the west—while a gentle ripple on the heaving, oily-looking sea, heralded a breeze from that direction, which before morning, ripened into a strong gale.

'The ship was in no very safe situation, as we could not fetch the mouth of the sleeve on one tack, nor weather the Norwegian land on the other.

'At three o'clock in the morning, it was dark and dreary; the wind was still quabated, and showers of sleet whistled through the rigging.

'Nothing could be seen around us but the flying spray, topping the furious waves, threatened to break on board of us at every surge; for we were obliged to carry a press of sail, to keep the ship to windward.

'All hands were on deck; the ship lurched heavily in the hollow of the waves, and the very masts shook, when their wild and curling tops struck the bow.

'The mainsail flew in tatters; and at that moment a loud crack was heard forward; the bowspirit had risen a foot from its place; the gammoning, which was rotten, had given way; the masts were in danger; the helm was intantly put a-weather, the ship flew before the wiud, the foresail was hauled up, the runners and tackles were boused up to the stem, and a hawser passed out of the hawseholes over the bowspirit: this saved the masts, and the ship was again brought to the wind.

'We knew that we must have run several miles to leeward while the bowsprit was securing; but the loss of our masts there would have been death to us, for we then heard the roaring of the breakers against the iron-bound coast. As daylight broke, red and fiery streaks with wind galls were seen among the clouds, and the rugged mountains of Norway, fleeced in white, were just showing their towering peaks above the misty curtain which hung over the horizon to the eastward. All eyes gazed with horror at a sight which: in security, would have been magnificent. Drenched with the spray, cold and weary as we were, still some hopes remained, that our despatch securing the bow-sprit had kept us further to windward, but when the veil of mist passed away, all the perils of our situation came full upon our view.

'The steep black rocks, frowing over the boiling surf, threw up the liquid element in mad gambols, till the oblique rays of light reflected an iris in the spray: but the sun seemed to shine to show, and not to relieve us from danger.

'Our sails were all that we had to trust to: another mainsail was bent and set, and the master, with a stout man, took the helm, watching every surge to ease the ship as she rose. At each curling wave, all eyes seemed to turn instinctively, first to the masts, then to the coast, and then to the deck: no one looked at the other, not a word was spoken, and nothing was heard around us but the wild winds, the rush of waters, and the screaming of the sea-gulls in our wake.

'The ship plungad violently, and made but little way. A few minutes were to decide—we were within a hundred yards of the weathermost rock, which occasionally showed its dark head above the furious sea that rushed over it.

'It was an awful moment; we had got into that long swell which usually precedes the tremendous break of a heavy wave on a rock—a few minutes more were to rank us with the living or the dead. Each man raised himself up, grasping firmer the rope by which he held, as if willing to lighten the ship by poising himself in the air, till the wave sunk back from the rock, and the vessel glided into the hollow of the sea—no shock—another heave, and we were all clear.

'That day taught me, Harold, to use every effort,—and hope to the last. As the Sleeve was now open, we felt ourselves comparatively safe, and the next morning, the wind veering round to the North-East, we were induced to keep the sea and steer homeward.'

After the censure which we have found it our disagreeable duty to express, we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of quoting the concluding passage of this tale; and we are mistaken, if our readers will quarrel with us for doing so. It will be necessary to state, that the narrator had been originally impressed, and separated from his wife and family, by the same individual under whose command he is now serving:—

'Nothing remarkable occurred on our voyage home, till we arrived in the chops of the Channel. By our reckoning, we were between the Scilly Islands and Ushant; but we could discern neither, being enveloped in a thick dripping mist, which prevented us seeing our own mast-heads. There was a moderate breeze, and we were gliding smoothly on, when the sunbeams dispersed, for a few minutes the thick vapour, and showed us a lugger on our weather-bow within gun-shot: "She's about," cried several tongues at once, and the bow-guns presently spoke to her in harsh language through the mist: "Give her some grape," said the Captain, "our round shot goes over her; but scarcely had these orders been given, when the dewy curtain fell, and hid her from our view.

'We had no doubt but it was a French privateer, prowling about for our homeward-bound ships; and as the breeze died away, orders were given to prepare the boats, in case it should clear up, and muskets, pistols, boarding-pikes, and tomahawks, were put into them.

'An hour of calm had not elapsed when the sun overcame the fog, and showed us, at the same instant, the French land, and the lugger sweeping towards it, though she was still not very distant from us.

'The boats were instantly manned, armed and despatched, under the command of the first-lieutenant, one of them being entrusted to my charge, and another to the young midshipman whose life I had saved.

'We rowed in a line abreast, having orders to board two on each quarter; and when on board, to direct our effors as much as possible, in one body, reserving the fire of our pistols till we were actually on the deek.

'As we advanced to the attack, the lugger swept her broadside towards us, and let fly her beam guns, which, though small, were aimed so well, their shot had nearly proved fatal to the pinnace. One had struck her bow; but with great presence ofmind and admirable coolness, the lieutenant called out, "Put a plung in my boys, and give way alongside!" while, at the same instant, he sprang forward to obey as it were, his own orders. unshipped the oar from the rollock of the dying man who was truck by the shot, and stood erect, with his sword in his hand, in the bow, cheering his men to the advance, while his steady cockswain rolled his quid, and directed the boat's course for the quarter of the vessel.

'The Frenchmen, who now seemed to wait the close approach of the boats, slackened their fire as if to reserve it for one great effort, while our marines still shot at intervals from the stern sheets at those who occasionally directed their musketry over the tafrail, under which the dark muzzle of a cannon projected. As the boats came near to the side of the lugger, a rush of fire issued from her guns; the aim was deadly; and when the smoke cleared away, the gallant boy and his boat had sunk to rise no more, but the rest of us were alongside. One rally, and we are were on her deck; one cheer, and she was all our own.

'The tri-coloured flag was plucked from its staff, and the English Union hoisted above it. But the loss of lives was considerable, though the capture was so small; and we had little cause to rejoice as we towed the lugger towards our ship, where we were received in the most enthusiastic manner by our shipmates.

'The lieutenant reported so well of my conduct, that, on our arrival in port the captain after questioning me relative to my knowledge of navigation, and the pilotage of the English Channel sent to me several days afterwards, and desired that I would pass an examination for master.

'Whether he had written a representation of my case to the admiral of the port, or to the Admiralty, or to some private friends in power, I know not; but, after thanking him for his kindness, I told him all I wished for was my discharge, in order that I might go to my wife.

'He desired me to take a few days to consider of it as I might not have such another opportunity of advancing myself, master's warrant would at least be a respectable provision for me during life.

'I had written to Mary on our arrival, requesting an immediate answer, and watched anxiously for boats bringing the letters on the morning I expected a reply. It arrived; a letter with a black seal put into my hands; I knew the address to be the writing of my father-in-law, and trembled as I opened it. Here, Harold, take it to the sentry's lamp and read it, for it makes my heart ache even to this day.

'The lieutenant opened it, read as follows:

"'Dear Richard,—I have written again and again to you, in answer to the mournful accounts of your impressment; and it is hard, very hard after all this, that I too should have to make your heart bleed; but God's will be done, and you must learn to submit;—know and bear the worst: your poor Mary, my sainted daughter, is no more!"

'"The ship's flag was hoisted at the signal-post, on our coming near the entrance of the river; and when I landed on the beach Mary was waiting there to receive us; I had scarcely clasped her in my arms till she cried, "But where, oh where is Richard?" From her situation I dreaded to tell her all, and had recourse to evasion to prevent her going instantly on board the ship; but when we arrived at our cottage, told her the truth.

'"She shrieked aloud, and fell back on her chair. The shock was too much for her, brought on a premature confinement. That night was her last, and you lost your wife and child in the same hour.

'"Her dying words were prayers for a blessing on her Richard, and she begged that her Bible might be given to you; but, be comforted, she is in Heaven. You are now a lone man in the world, and I a childless one; but I will be to you as a father, and you shall be to me as a son: you shall comfort my old age and God will protect us both!"

'I scarcely knew what I did or thought, on the receipt of that letter: I could hardly persuade myself of its reality; and it was not till reading it over and over again, that such a horrible conviction of its truth came over my mind, as to throw me into a state of fever, and I could with difficulty attend the summons of the captain, when he sent for me the next day, to inquire if I had decided.

'I was so completely stupified with grief, that on entering the cabin he asked me if I were ill? to which I replied in the affirmative, and gave him the letter to read. I observed he was much agitated as he perused its contents; and turning his head away as he hastily returned the letter, he said, "Go away, Sir; I will speak to you by-and-bye:" but he left the ship almost immediately, and the next day I received this note from him.

"Sir,—I am extremely sorry for the distressing circumstances which have occurred since your impressment; and as your conduct, since you have been under my command, has been in every way praiseworthy, I shall be happy to tender you any service which may be in my power.

'"I believe I have interest enough to procure your discharge, if that is your wish; or to obtain an appointment as master, when you have undergone the proper examination; but under your present circumstances, I strongly recommend the latter choice, as active employment in the duties of your profession may soften the remembrance of the past, and procure you honourable distinction for the future.

'"I am, Sir, yours, &c.

'"George Rochdale."'

'Seeing nothing but misery be foreme, determined to remain in the service, as being likely to be more in the way of losing a life which had then become burthensome to me. After some further servitude passed for master, and received a warrant; since which I have been the regular roundr of sloop and frigate, and you find me now maste in one of his Majesty's line-of-battle ships.

'Time, though it has removed some of the asperity of past recollections and partly reconciled me to my destiny, has not subdued memory, or given me back a love of existence; and from what I have told you, Harold. you can scarcely be surprised at it; for, though, the wound is closed, a lingering pain remains, which I must be content to suffer to the end of my life.'

'The Boatswain, a forecastle yarn,' which comes next in order of succession, is also next in order of merit. This tale, like the preceeding, is almost exclusively a *salt-water* narrative; but we shall select our quotations from the Boatswain's description of his own share in the battle of New Orleans. The affair has been decided, and the British forces are in retreat.

'Back we came, save those who were killed in taking the battery. It was all up; troops withdrew to their lines, cut up at a precious rate. They advanced like heroes to the ditch, few got farther, and many were left there. The Nathans, sung behind their fence; worked eyelet-holes in them at every crak, till they fell back'

'Oh, they say it was a gallant sight to view the brave Generals, who saw the day was going wrong, gallop in front with their hats off, rallying their men; but it was surrowful to see them fall, without being able to send a shot through fence among their destroyers. It was the fortune of war, Wad; but the worst of all was to come—to get the poor mangled souls back to the ships, down those infernal creeks and in such weather.

'But, hark ye, Wad." (the Boatswain here stood still, his heart was full)—'hark ye Gunner!" again he said, and turned his face to the moon, as a dark cloud shot over it,—'for Tom Smith, the sharer of my sprees, my messmate, my shipmate for years past.—Tom, who never shrank from his duty,—Tom, who had his last dollar with me,—Tom lies at the bottom of the lake!

'He was shot in seven places, in the advance to storm the fort, and his right-leg was terribly mangled by grape-shot.

'We had four wounded men besides himself in the stern-sheets of our boat, and had got into the broad part of the lake on way towards the fleet, by nightfall; but none of the small craft stationed to receive the boats were in sight, as the weather was thick and misty. Presently the fog was blown away by a strong breeze, which, before the first watch was over, freshened into a gale right in our teeth, accompanied by drifting rain; we were soon wet and weary, and began to lag at our oars; not freshened, you may be sure Wad, by the groaning of the poor wounded fellows near us, lying flat on their backs, and covered over with a drenched sail.

'We were at last compelled to pull towards the swampy shores for smooth water and there to let go our grapuel.

'None of us were in a humour for talk; and as the boat jerked in the short seas, throwing the spray over her bows, we sat silent, cold, cramped, and wet, watching for daylight. I never went through such a night in all my born days, Gunner.

'I sat aft, close by Tom Smith; he did not speak. We heard nothing but the sweep and rustle of the waves, and the plash, plash, plash, of the big drops of rain that now fell on and about us.

'The middle watch came; Smith groaned heavily. "Give me your hand," said he, and he raised himself on his wounded arm; "Tom," said he again, "be kind to my poor mother; give her my pay and my watch—here, here, here—bid—bid—bid—God bless her!" He then sank on the plank, and his cold and wet hand fell away from mine.

'Daylight came; the boat shipped so much water, that one man was kept constantly bailing. Tom Smith was dead. The young officer, noble fello as he was, looked at him. "Poor soul!" said he, "he's gone! we must bury him,—prepare a few double-headed, shots. Stand up, men—pull off your hats;" and, as the rain and wind whistled wild about our heads in this dark and dreary morning, he said, "Commit his body to the deep, God be merciful to his soul!"

'Oh, Gunner! had you seen the look of agony of the poor limbless souls that lay next to him, when the corpse was plunged into the water, you would never have forgotten it!"

GAMBLING—FOLLY OF LEGAL INTERFERENCE THEREAT.—An immensity of exceedingly proper indignation has been vented on the establishment of the Pandemonium in St. James's street. The public mind could have endured the idea of six shabby little hells in Pallmall with tolerable ease and composure; but its patience sinks under the load of so big and fine a house in St. James's street. From a similar kind of sentiment, the lady objected to the project of sweeping chimnies by means of drawing up a goose flapping, and floundering, and struggling against the string; but readily consented to the employment of a pair of ducks in the same agreeable office. Gambling is undoubtedly a horrid voice, and it were desirable to prevent it by law; but when it is found impossible to put a stop to any mischief by law, the next best thing is to regulate it. The French government, knowing that man will gamble, takes the cards into its own hands—the proceeding is a sore scandal in the judgment of foreigners; but is it attended with worse consequences than our system of prohibiting what we cannot prevent? In Paris, where the gaming-house are licensed, they are open to the whole world. If, therefore, a father wants to know whether his son gambles, if a merchant desires to discover whether his clerk or partner plays, he has nothing to do but to visit the houses and he ascertains the point, and takes his measures accordingly. Here there is really as much gaming; (in pecuniary amount at least,) and no such opportunity of detection. The law cannot stop the play, but it succeeds in barricadoing the doors against those interested in discovering the players. The only persons who have access to these fortresses are the gamblers; and their very first encouragement is often the secrecy which they know necessarily belongs to them. Were they thrown open, hundreds who now haunt them—sons, husbands, clerks, partners in mercantile houses. &c.—would be driven away from their doors by the fear of discovery. Would the toleration invite others to occupy their places? This seems doubtful: "A wilful man will have his way." Those who have the itch of gaining on them will never lack the means; and the probability is, that there is as much play at this moment as the appetite of society allows of. The law's prohibition is *brutum fulmen*. Prudence and a respect for good morals are the only real checks on the vice. The alarmist will object, that the law's toleration of gaming-houses would change the public opinion of the practice. The law tolerates Judaism: has it tempted any man to become a Jew? Toleration is neither the same thing as recommendation or countenance. We need not go so far at the French, and make the government actually ministerial to the vice.—*London Magazine.*

NEW PUBLIC WORKS.—Applications have been made to the House of Commons for [illegible] new bridge over the Thames [illegible] more money to carry [illegible] form a entrance to the East [illegible] form an rail-road to [illegible] a grand Canal from [illegible] construct na new Pier [illegible] gers at Gravesend; [illegible] New Road, and a Surrey [illegible] a Petition has been presented from Mr. Bligh, principal Land Co[illegible] in Surrey, for the regulation of the Land Coal-metage [illegible] county; and applications have been made for Bills from the Independent Gas Company, the Star Gas Company, and the Imperial Gas Company.

[illegible] at Windsor Castle are [illegible] sufficiently advanced to render it likely that [illegible] Majesty in June next [illegible] be. [illegible] really interested in these [illegible] independently of loyalty [illegible] attachment to [illegible] gracious Sovereign, [illegible] may desire to see [illegible] King once more here, it must be admitted [illegible] Windsor is a truly regal residence, worthy the first monarch of the world. We drive the following information from good authority, as we are persuaded it will prove acceptable to our readers, we shall lay it before them:—The new apartments surpass in splendour every thing in Europe. A magnificent gallery, or corridor, 500 feet in length, stretches round the whole extent of the eastern and southern wings, in which the principal alterations have taken place. The former of these contains the apartments destined for the immediate use of the King, such as the drawing-room, bed-room, library, music-room, &c. communicating by the latter with St. George's-hall (which is fitting up with great splendour as a grand banqueting room) and the suite of state apartments in the north wing. In the two towers (one of which is new) over the grand entrance in the southern wing, will be apartments for the Duke of Clarence; and this part of the Castle will also be appropriated for the reception of company, as well as for the residence of the Lord Steward. The gateway fronts the long avenue, extending in a straight line through the Park, nearly three miles and a half from the Castle, and forming the longest walk of the kind in Europe. The entrance to the King's suite of apartments is in the south-east angle of the court-yard. Workmen are now employed in hanging the rooms with silk; but although, as we have stated, the Castle will be ready for his Majesty's reception in a few months, it is supposed the works will not be entirely finished for three or four years. We believe the plans comprise some improvements of the beautiful round tower, formerly the keep of the Castle.—*(Brighton Gazette.)*

See Third Sheet.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY 1828.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS:—*Monday March* 17.

EXPENSE PRINTING RETURNS.

Mr. HUME moved that the return of the number of arrests under mesne process by the sheriffs of Middlesex be printed.

Mr. PEEL—I suppose the Hon. Gentleman is aware of the size of those returns.

Mr. HUME—They are comprised in the small paper I now hold in my hand.

Mr. PEEL Was only apprehensive that they might have been the returns ordered the other evening upon the motion of the Honourable Gentleman, which were exceedingly voluminous. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hume) would do well to keep in mind the very useful motion of the Hon. Member for Newcastle, regarding the enormous expense which had been incurred in the printing of returns, which were probably never afterwards referred to for any practical purpose.

Mr. HUME remarked, that a great deal had been said about the printing of his returns. Now what was the fact? The expense of printing all his returns amounted only to 42*l.*; whereas thousands of pounds had been squandered upon the printing of other and useless returns. *(Hear hear !)*

COAL METERS.

Mr. HUME moved for a return respecting a subject which, he said, was highly worthy of the attention of his Majesty's Government,—the coalmetage in and about London.

Mr. PEEL.—I have no doubt that the subject is worthy a tention; but really it is aot in human strength to attend to every subject; and I cannot possibly find leisure to devote to local matters of this description. It is the duty of the members for London, Middlesex, and Surrey, and Kent, to inquire into the subject, The return was ordered.

TITHE COMMUTATION BILL.

M. PEEL. moved an instruction to the Committee on this Bill, that they should have power to limit to 21 years the duration of any bargain made under it. He contended that the greatest injustice would be done to the Church of England, if parties could determine for ever the salaries to be paid to the clergy, varying only with the price of corn. Suppose such a system had been adopted 200 years ago, what would have been its effects on the Church of England? Was is not manifest injustice to calculate the future stipend of a clergyman on the preceding seven years' receipts? Was no allowance to be made for improvements? He wished the stipend to vary according to the success of agriculture; He could not see why there should be such a difference between this Bill and the Irish Commutation Act, under which the agreement could not extend beyond twenty-one years.

Mr. BENETT opposed the motion, and argued that the Bill as it stood was favourable to the cultivation of waste lands, which was much checked at present, because under the existing system a considerable portion of the capital so employed found its way into the hands of the clergyman.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL denounced the Bill as a scheme for alienating church property.

Mr. GREEN said that this Bill merely reduced to a system the powers which the House had given by other Bills, and allowed that to be done before Commissioners which was now done every day by other means. There could be no fears of the Church being injured by the Bill, when one of its provisions made the consent of the Bishop necessary to every commutation.

Mr. HUME, in answer to Mr. Peel's question as to what state the Church would have been in, had such a Commutation Act been passed 200 years ago, referred to the condition of Scotland, in which tithes were commuted two centuries back, and which was now like a garden, after having been a very partially cultivated country. She would have been in a very different plight if every man who had proposed to lay out his capital on the improvement of land had been met with the demand of one-tenth of the fruit of all his outlay by the clergy. The proposed limitation to twenty-one years a monstrous delusion: it was saying to a capitalist,—Buy land,—improve, it,—go on raising it to high value for twenty-one years; then the church shall step in, and have one-tenth of all the good that you have been doing. The established church of all France, it would be well for the House to recollect, cost the nation less than a million a year; and no inconvenience was found there from the under-payment of the clery.

After some further conversation, the House divided—For Mr. Peel's motion, 81—Against it, 29—Majority, 52.

NEW BRIDGES.

A Bill for building a Bridge over the Thames at Lambeth, and a Bill for building a Bridge over the same river at Staines, were both read a first and second time.

Tuesday March 18.

SUPPLY OF WATTER TO THE METROPOLIS.

In answer to a question from Sir F. Burdett,, Mr. Secretary PEEL said that the Report of the Water Commission would soon be presented to the House, till which time he thought it advisable to abstain from discussion on the subject. The Commission had analysed the Thames water at different times and in different places; and he expected they would report fully upon the present state of the supply to the metropolis, both as regarded quantity and quality. A question had arisen, he understood, as to whether the Commissioners should have power to employ engineers to make surveys and to take levels. He was of opinion that Parliament had never contemplated any such thing; and that if the Commission should report that the water of the Thames was not salubrious enough, there was sufficient opulence and enterprise in the capital to form a new water company to draw a supply from other sources; and such new company, he conceived, should bear the expense of surveys and levels.

Mr S. BOURNE expressed his surprise that the Commissioners should so long have delayed their Report.

Sir F. BURDETT thought that if the Commission were merely appointed to analyse the water, and not also to enquire into the means of remedying the present defective supply, it was worse than useless. The Honourable Baronet was proceeding to discuss the monopoly of the water companies, when he was checked by the Speaker; and the conversation dropped.

CORN LAWS.

Mr HUSKISSON, on behalf of the President of the Board of Trade, gave notice, for the 28th instant, of a motion on the Corn Laws.

CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order for the day for the committal of the Repeal Bill.

Mr S. BOURNE professed his anxiety to imitate the Noble Lord (J. Russell) in his avoidance of topics of irritation. He considered that the House had determined, by no equivocal sign, that the sacramental test ought to be abolished. The majority on the late division voted from various motives, and entertained very different opinions; but he thought they would all be disposed to concur in a substitute for the sacramental test, which might satisfy the established Church, without violating the conscientious scruples of Dissenters. He did not think an oath requisite he would propose a solemn declaration to be made in writing by all candidates for office, to the following effect:—"I, A, B., do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I will not use any powers with which I may be invested by this office, to subvert, or to endeavour to subvert, the principles of the church of England, Scotland, or Ireland, as by law established." Mr S. Bourne concluded by moving an instruction to the Committee, to that effect.

Lord EASTNOR seconded the motion, and declared that he would on the former occasion have voted for the repeal of the Test Acts, instead of against it, had the Noble Lord (Russell) proposed to substitute a declaration of this sort.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, notwithstanding what was said by Mr Sturges Bourne, could not help thinking that the unqualified repeal was what was meant by the great majority on a former night. *(Hear)* He could not however refrain from congratulating the House upon the present happy condition of this great question. There was no longer any dispute as to the general principle contended for by the Dissenters: the only matter to be arranged was, whether or not they should have a declaration relating merely to the civil conditions upon which office was to be held. He nevertheless could admit no necessity for any such declaration. There being no pretence of danger, there could be no reason for demanding security. Had any complaint been made against the principles or practice of any of the Dissenters who had obtained office? Had they attempted to oppose the dominion of the law? Had they introduced disorder or civil contention into the kingdom? The answer of history was, No. *(Hear, hear !)* Then he called upon the House not to sanction an imputation where no charge either had or could be made—not to express a distrust where no confidence had been violated. *(Cheers.)* He could see no reason for calling upon the Dissenters to make a particular declaration regarding the Established Church any more than regarding other establishments or institutions—Trial by Jury, for instance. Far better was it to let it be felt that all men were bound equally to obey the laws, than to take for one class, as against the rest, a form of words as a security, which elsewhere was deemed unnecessary. *(Hear!)* This sort of verbal security was far from being the best a government could obtain. History proved that every relaxation of the persecution of sects produced an accession to the number of the influential party in religion. It was stated by Bishop Burnett, that the passing of the Toleration Act had almost immediately diminished the number of the Dissenters one-fourth. *(Hear!)* In France the Huguenots at one time undoubtedly comprised the largest number of men of rank and station; but when the Edict of Nantes threw open power to all classes, in less than a century the principal families of the Huguenots had merged into those of the predominant religion. *(Hear!)* It must surely be obvious, that to ask for tests and declarations, was to inspire distrust. Was it, that in the performance of an act of tardy justice, the pride of the established church required a qualification or salve, as if it were not ready to make a fair concession of its own free will? Such were his objections to the proposed declaration. He was ready to declare however that they were not unconquerable. *(Loud cries of "Hear!")* He was bound to listen to the general opinion of the House; and he would not, for the sake of maintaining his own opinion, close the door of conciliation. *(Cheers.)*

Mr Secretary PEEL, after alluding with some asperity to the manner in which he had on a recent evening been refused the little delay he had asked on this question (asked, he said, solely with a view to obviate the necessity of his finally opposing the motion) admitted that he considered the former majority of forty-four in favour of the repeal decisive of the necessity of an alteration in the law. *(Hear!)* He then reviewed the various suggestions respecting securities for the church, and stated his preference for that proposed by Mr. Sturges Bourne. He had however prepared a more detailed declaration. In every Bill lately introduced for the removal of Catholic disabilities, some precautionary measure of this kind had been introduced. He now proposed to adopt a preamble to the present Bill for the relief of the Dissenters, copied exactly from the preamble to the Bills severally brought forward by Mr. Grattan and Mr. (now Lord) Plunkett for the relief of the Catholics. Mr. Peel here read the preamble, which recited that the Church of England was permanent and inviolable; and the declaration, which was in substance, that the party accepting office solemnly pledged himself not to injure or subvert the Established Church, or to disturb it in the possession of its rights and privileges. Mr Peel proposed to add a clause making null and void the election or nomination of any officer in a corporation, and all the acts of such officer, if he omitted to sign the declaration required. It would only throw ridicule on the plan, were every subordinate officer under the Crown to be required to make the declaration: he proposed to limit it therefore to those who, under the existing law, were required to take the sacramental test. Mr Peel declared that he would not yield to Lord John Russell in his anxiety to have this question satisfactorily disposed of. *(Cheers.)* If the clauses which he proposed were introduced into the Bill,—without at present answering for other persons in other places,—he believed those clauses would insure the success of the Bill; and he would only say now, that the Bill with the declaration attached to it was satisfactory to him, and that he confidently hoped it would be satisfactory to others elsewhere. *(Hear.)* Mr. Peel passed a warm eulogy on the moderation and good sense which the Church of England had shown on this occasion. He repeated his wish to have a permanent settlement of the question—said he would rather have the concession to the Dissenters carried by an unanimous vote of the House than by a majority—*(Cheers)*—and concluded by declaring, that whatever part he might have taken on former occasions, it was his anxious wish, as it would be his proudest boast, to see that desirable arrangement satisfactorily effected. *(Cheers.)*

Lord SANDON wanted a provision of this kind, to enable him to vote in favour of the Bill. Mr FERGUSON, and Mr WYNN considered all tests and declarations needless and impolitic, but would not reject the proposed provision, if it would lead to an amicable settlement of the question.

Lord ALTHORP was an advocate for simple repeal, unincumbered by conditions or provisions; but after the pledge given by Mr Peel, he should be sorry to oppose his proposition. Lord Althorp congratulated his Noble Friend (Lord J. Russell) on the success of his efforts. His name would go down to posterity revered and honoured as the mover of this salutary measure *(hear)*—a measure calculated to wipe away one of the foulest blots that ever stained the history of this country *(hear)*—a measure which would have the effect of tranquillizing the minds and conciliating the affections of a large and valuable body of people.

Sir MATHEW RIDLEY and Mr D. W. HARVEY were willing to accede to Mr Peel's proposal, for the sake of ensuring the success of the Bill.

Mr WILLIAM SMITH argued at some length, that the Established Church neither needed nor could be benefited by any of the so-called "securities." To use an expressive phrase he had heard, the present attempt was asking no security against no danger. *(Hear!)* In a few years, he predicted, what was now insisted upon as a provision of safety would be given up by all parties as idle and absurd. However, he was ready, on the part of the Dissenters, to accede to the proposition of Mr Peel; strengthened by that Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion, that the provision would give the Bill a better chance of success in another place.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, said that if these Bills could be repealed satisfactorily to the church, it would be doubly satisfactory to him. Seeing therefore the feeling of the House, he would at once adopt the suggestion of Mr. Peel.

Mr Peel's motion was then agreed to; the House went into a Committee on the Bill; the Amendments were introduced; and the Report ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday.

PASSAGE-VESSELS REGULATION BILL.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. WARBURTON, after a digression on the difficulties attending emigration, objected to the motion, expressed his disbelief of the statements respecting typhus fever having been generated on board passage-vessels—(he believed the fever was taken on board them by the Irish paupers) —and urged the propriety of referring the Bill to a Committee up stairs, before whom the parties interested, especially the Irish shipowners, might be heard.

Mr V. STUART could not understand the grounds of opposition to this useful measure, which was merely to secure sufficient space for the passengers on board the ships.

Mr ROBINSON objected to the proposed Committee as likely to be productive of mischievous delay. The season for the departure of ships with emigrants was now approaching and unless some act were passed, we should have a repetition of the horrors so justly complained of.

Mr HUSKISSON was surprised to hear the doctrines of philosophy and medical science which Mr Warburton propounded. The opinions of all those who had paid most attention to the subject directly negatived his supposition regarding the typhus fever. A captain in the navy, employed in the preventive slave service on the coast of Africa, declared that the condition of many vessels with emigrants beggared all the descriptions of the state of the captured slave ships. It was their duty to put a stop to these enormities; and even in the teeth of science and philosophy, he would oppose the proposition for going into a committee, which would allow another season for their perpetration. He wished to throw as little difficulty in the way of the shipping trade as possible; but he would insist upon having such a quantity of provision and water always on board, as should guarantee the emigrants from famine in case of a protracted passage; and the state of the vessels as to numbers should be such as would ensure their health and safety.

Mr. HUME was surprised to find the professed advocate of free trade supporting a Bill like that before the House. The whole of the provisions of the Passengers' Act had been calculated to do nothing but mischief. The stores required to be put on board were perfectly unsuited to the habits of the persons who were to use them. The Irish,—it appeared clearly, upon Mr Buchanan's evidence.—were made sick by the diet of beef and pudding; and the Right Hon. Gentleman talked of providing biscuit on board. Who wanted biscuit? For the Scotch he (Mr. Hume) would answer, that oatmeal and water was all that was necessary. The business of emigration had gone on very well without any restrictions until the year 1817, and then, because one or two cases of abuse perhaps arose, the trade was cramped with laws which, if they had not been evaded, would have put an end to it entirely. He would have no interference whatever with the Irish who might wish to emigrate. Every arrangement by legislation would be only injurious to them.

Sir J. NEWPORT considered the present Bill as an innovation on the freedom of trade.

Mr WILMOT HORTON was really astonished that Hon. Gentlemen were not ashamed to object to regulations founded on feelings of humanity, on the ground that they were in violation of the principles of free trade. The whole of the colonies cried out against the system as it had been recently carried out. Mr Horton narrated

some cases of great misery on board the passage-ships.

Mr STANLEY did not think the abstract principles of free trade should be adhered to in opposition to the claims of humanity. He would appeal to the House whether, if one-twentieth part of the information concerning the miseries of emigrants had reached Mr. Hume in a private way, there would ever have been an end of his comments upon it? (*Hear, hear!*) It would be represented as a case of gross negligence on the part of Government,—a case of such misery as they had never before heard of. (*Hear!*)

Mr. C. P. THOMPSON (of Dover) complained of the tone and temper in which Mr. Huskisson had taken up this subject. He gave great credit to that Right Hon. Gentleman for his principles of free trade, and wished him joy of his steady adherence to them.

The Bill was read a second time.

Thursday March 20.

A strong and able Petition from the associated Catholics of Ireland was presented by Mr. HUME against the Irish Vestry Act. The Petitioners referred to the historical fact, that in 1791 the Diet of Hungary resolved that the Protestants of that state should not be called on to contribute to the building or maintenance of Roman Catholic churches, nor that the Roman Catholics, on the other hand, should be required to establish or support places of worship for the Protestants. That sentence, said Mr Hume, comprised the essence of Christianity—"to do into others as you would they should do unto you;" and for that alone the petitioners prayed.

RIBANDS AT ELECTIONS.

Mr TAYLOR, after arguing that the Act of last Session, prohibiting the use of ribands at elections, injured the silk trade, which Parliament ought to foster, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal that Act.

Colonel WOOD seconded the motion, which he supported both on private and public grounds. On private—because he for some years commanded a militia regiment in which there were several hundred Coventry men and he had promised to do them a good turn —(*laughter*); and on public grounds because he considered most of the elections restrictions impolitic, and in fact they were always evaded.

Mr SPRING RICE opposed the motion, as he was friendly to every measure calculated to diminish election expenses. This was no case of petty legislation; at the last election for Northumberland the cost of ribands alone had exceeded 6000*l*.

The motion was negatived by 91 to 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr SYKES obtained leave to bring in a Bill to declare the elective rights of the freeholders in counties corporate to be the same as they were before the granting of the charters creating such counties.

Mr GRATTAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render the lessor, instead of the lessee, liable to parish and county rates in Ireland.

Mr Secretary LAMB obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the offices of sheriff and under-sheriff in Ireland.

The passage-vessels Regulation Bill went through a Committee, with little opposition.

The Salmon Fisheries Regulation Bill was thrown out on a division by 32 to 23.

Friday, March 21.

On the motion of Mr BANKES, the sum of 16,649*l*. was voted for the British Museum.

EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Mr. TENNYSON spoke at great length upon the evidence of corruption against the borough, and in favour of the transfer of the franchise to Birmingham. A long debate arose on this question.—Mr PEEL proposed, that if the forfeiture of both East Retford and Penryn should be resolved on, the transfer of one should be made in favour of a large and populous town; and the other should be made in favour of the hundred, according to the invariable practice which prevailed previous to the disfranchisment of Grampound. He, however, insisted that the latter course should be adopted, with regard to East Retford. A motion to that effect was made by Mr. N. CALVERT; and after a strong opposition from Sir James Mackintosh, Lords J. Russel and Althorp, it was carried on a division, by 157 to 121.

TO FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—If I have not before addressed you, it has not been owing to any want of a proper sense of the extraordinary and dangerous position which you now occupy, as the sole dispenser of all the patronage of the Treasury, the Church, and, through your deputy of the Army, but to a feeling that I could not so freely approach you, until I had cleared away the rubbish which existed in the persons of your two irreconcilable colleagues whose exploits have been the subject alternately of ridicule and indignation, but whom I may now leave to the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of that private harmony and Public consideration which is so justly their due.

These persons being disposed of, I now turn to your Grace; and I beg you to be assured that I do it under the most solemn conviction, that at no period of our history was it ever more necessary for everything with vigilance and severity the motives and acquire

of a Prime Minister, and more especially of one in whose hands is vested such an accumulation of power and influence. My Lord, allow me shortly to present to your consideration a rapid view of our situation at the present moment. Our finances are in a state of almost hopeless derangement—our manufacturers sinking beneath the weight of taxation at home, and the attacks of increasing competition abroad—our commerce dull—our shipping unemployed, and rotting in our harbours—our agriculturists vainly struggling for a precarious existence, by means of restrictions and privileges, which place them in direct hostility with the manufacturing classes; and lastly, one of the most important portions of the empire, which might be made a source of inexhaustible strength, is torn to pieces by contending factions, and preserved to the Crown of England only by the presence of a large and expensive army. If this be the situation of affairs at home, what is their aspect abroad? We are engaged in open and warm altercation, to use no stronger word with two of our most important colonies,—Jamaica and Canada; from all we receive the loudest complaints of their maladministration, and the people of England are only made conscious of their existence by the taxes they are called upon to pay for their maintenance, and the notoriety of that universal discontent amongst them, which can only terminate peacefully in a complete seperation.

Our continental relations are no less gloomy. We are about to see commenced a war in the East, the end and consequences of which no man can foresee,—a war, not the result of the battle of Navarino, but proceeding, as the Turks truly state, from a long course of policy which your protocol undoubtedly called into more immediate action, for the treaty of July was but its natural consequences,—a war in which all our national energies must be called forth, unless we mean to look tamely on whilst others complete the work of Grecian deliverance, and possibly, admidst the ruins of the Ottoman empire, establish a power which may eventually shake to the very foundations our maritime supremacy.

Under these circumstances, you have undertaken to administer our affairs; and I must say, that if ever any man ought to have laid aside all petty considerations in the formation of his Government, it was incumbent on you so to do. The very safety of the empire, the imminence of the danger, the darkness of the storms which you must have seen gathering around us from all parts of the horizon, and the sense you must have had of your own unfitness for many of the duties of your situation ought to have induced you to surround yourself by the best and worthiest of the land. You had no obstacles to encounter at Court. You well knew, by the King's own declaration, recorded by Mr. Peel, that your aid was only sought in a case of desperate emergency; and that your propositions could not be resisted by one, whose fear of your determined character, added to the increasing weight of bodily infirmities, rendered any opposition to your will as improbable as it was hopeless. At such a moment as this, if you had been actuated by a real and noble ambition, you would not have suffered those prejudices, of which I am confident in your heart you are ashamed, to prevent your laying before the King the absolute necessity of adopting such a system as would enable you not only to command the assistance of the most enlarged and extended co-operation in your Government, but accomplish that pacification of Ireland which alone can consolidate our resources, and render us invulnerable in the eyes of Europe. It was then in your power to destroy for ever that watchword of a party which exists only by its continuance—which retains its influence only by pandering to the worst passions, and inflaming the prejudices of the ignorant and uneducated, and whose efficiency in point of real talent is as contemptible as its assumption of consequence is noisy and ridiculous. But, unfortunately for the best interests of the country, you had not the courage to pursue this really patriotic course; and I lament it the more, because many of the characteristics which marked the formation of your government have convinced me that you desired to avail yourself as little as possible of the co-operation of these persons: I therefore regret that you should have suffered an opportunity to pass by so favourable to the commencement of that system of policy to which I have alluded, and which, if adopted would have rendered your name as illustrious as a statesman as it is immortalized as a warrior.

My Lord, the great fault that you have committed, the gross miscalculation which you have made, will become more apparent to you every day: you have, by the omission of some of their leaders, offended the ultra-Tories and you have not gained the confidence of the Liberals.

Do you think that the Earl of Eldon's resentment can be pacified by the restoration of his follower, the Attorney-General? Will he not, does he not still consider himself the worst-used man in England? With what feelings does the venerable Earl of Westmorland see his dandy successor playing with those seals which had been his exclusive property, I believe before Lord Ellenborough was born? Be assured, my Lord, that—

"Post equitem sedet atra cura,"

and that were he a much more desperate equestrian than he avowedly is, he never can escape from the mortification of not having recovered his place, as well as his daughter. Upon what terms, I also ask, are you with the Duke of Newcastle, after your late declaration that you was never personally or politically opposed to Mr. Canning, whom his Grace had stigmatized as the most profligate of Ministers? If your situation with respect to these personages is embarrassing and difficult, how painful must be your interviews with your *fidus Achates*, the Marquis of Londonderry? Did he ever contemplate the possibility of a disagreement with you on the merits of Mr. Canning and was it for this that he wasted his breath in the house, and his substance in the north, in order forsooth, to place you in a situation where you could pronounce the warmest eulogium on his opponent, and therefore the bitterest censure on his brother? And now, my Lord, I come to another instance of your improvident want of consideration for the claims of certain ultra-Tories. I very much fear that in no case has a greater disappointment been incurred, and that no recollection of the clerical precepts of his reverend grandfather, the rector of Swillington, will have sufficient power over Lord Lowther's mind to induce him to forget the slight which he has experienced, or forgive that effect of female influence, the efficacy of which he ought, of all men, most readily to acknowledge. Indeed, I must allow that he had some cause for complaint. After all his services in the cause of Toryism, and against the Late Queen his establishment of the *John Bull*, and his invaluable exertions on the turnpike-roads of the metropolis, it was indeed "too bad" to be refused the Woods and Forests, and receive the cool announcement of the advantage he would derive from a course of study under his pious friend Mr. Charles Grant, at the Board of Trade. All the noble Lords's habits of life, all his commercial speculations (in tallow and otherwise), rendered such an offer almost an insult; nor it is likely that he can be propitiated, except by a step which I have seen alluded to, but which I cannot think you will venture to recommend or, if proposed, the King would agree to---namely, the decoration of his father's ninepins with a ducal coronet.

Nevertheless, my Lord, all these facts convince me that you are not insensible to the little value of the support of such men, when at variance with public opinion, and that you did not dare to form an Administration which should be in avowed opposition to the feeling of the age. This principle once admitted by you, it cannot escape your penetration that there is no receding; that every step which you take in future must be in advance; and that you can only hope to continue at the head of that progressive movement, which cannot now be arrested, by a frank and open abandonment of those worn-out prejudices and narrow principles, which the events of this last week must have convinced you find no responsive echo in the hearts or understandings of the people of England.

I earnestly and solemnly implore your Grace to reflect on the unanswerable truth of this proposition, and to apply the sense and practical ability which you undoubtedly possess to the furtherance of great and national objects. You will not do so unsupported. Your labours will be lightened by the sympathy and confidence of your countrymen. You will have to encounter prejudice and bigotry, but you will be cheered by the approbation of the enlightened,—and you will have, at the end of your Ministry, the pleasure of reflecting that you had been the instrument of leaving that country, which you had found discontented and divided, happy and united.

March 3 ALGERNON.

STORMING OF CONSTANTINOPLE

(From Von Hamner's Ottoman Empire.)

The battle began about the dawn of day, on the 22d May the festival of St. Theodosia, and this time without the [illegible] with the great cannon [illegible] out the Greeks, M[illegible] break of day, only of his army to the choicest troops to [illegible] ning. The first encounter was fiercely contested on both sides, but with more loss upon that of the Turks. As day advanced, the whole City appeared to view, surrounded in a cordon by the hostile hosts, that seemed to threaten to smother it in its ruins. The terrific din of horns, trumpets, and kettle drums, mingled with battle cries, resounded on all sides. All the batteries of the besiegers opened upon the City, and then followed the general assault, both by water and by land. During two hours it raged without intermission, and without the enemy gaining a single foot. The Sultan himself, wielding his iron club, was seen now encouraging and now threatening his troops. Immense stones, hurled from the towers, crushed the assailants as they advanced; Greek fire bombs streamed from the bulworks of the fort into the sea; and ladders were shattered as they were raised; balls flew upon balls; while a black cloud of dust enveloped at once the city and the sun. Theophilus Paleologus and Demetrius, of Cantacuzcul, drove the besiegers back; the Emperor sat on his horse, seen every where encouraging his soldiers, by word and by deed. At this time, Guisteniani was wounded in the arm, or the thigh, or both. He entreated the Emperor, to wait his arrival, while he went on board to have his wound dressed. But the Emperor encouraged him to remain, as the wound seemed only slight. Guisteniani, however, could not be prevailed on to keep his post. "Where," cried the Emperor, "Where hasten you?" "Thither," replied Guisteniani, "whence God himself opens a path for the Mussulmans;" and he made his escape to Galata, equally unmindful of his past renown, and of his future infamy. His retreat had the effect of disheartening the troops; and Saganos Pasha, becoming aware of the confusion in their ranks, now excited his Janissaries to renewed efforts. One of these, a man of gigantic frame, named Hassan, from Ulabad stretching his shield over him with his left hand, with his scimitar in his right, ascends the walls, followed by thirty others. The besieged, with arrows and stones, defend themselves manfully; eighteen of the Janissaries are laid prostrate, and others, encouragaged by Hassan's example, share the same fate. Struck by a stone, he too, falls; yet he is seen to rise again, and as he kneels, extends his shield once more towards the walls, until it becomes buried along with him under a shower of stones. Whilst the gate of the Holy Romanos, against which the chief attack was directed, was thus nobly defended, the Turks had already the city at another point. The besieged suddenly found themselves attacked in the rear by about fifty Turks.—It was now that the report of the city being taken was every where spread abroad, until it reached the gate of the Holy Romanos, and soon spread new dismay into the confused ranks of the Emperor. Yet heroic feats were still performed by Theophilus Paleologus, by the Spaniard Don Francisco Toledo, and Johannes the Dalmatian; though the Emperor saw that all opposition was become vain against the overpowering torrent of the enemy. "For me," he cried, "I prefer to die rather than live," at the same time dashing among the besiegers; and beholding himself deserted by all his followers, he uttered the memorable complaint: "What! is there no Christian left to take my head?" which he had no sooner spoken before he fell under the swords of two Turks; one of whom attacked him in front, the other from behind. Thus perished Constantine Dragofer, the seventh of the Paleologi, and last of the Greek Emperors, in defence of those city walls erected by the first Constantine—the foundations of the capital of the Byzantine Empire, which had endured a thousand years. The Turks now rushed in by the land side as well as by the harbour. through the gate called Caligaria, over heaps of the slain, which filled up the trenches and the breaches in the walls. They put to the sword all the soldiers whom they met flying from the walls, in the belief that the garrison consisted of [illegible] men. Two thousand [illegible] the real weakness of the [illegible] covered, a stop was put [illegible]

THE NEW LON[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon [illegible] tended by the Bridge House [illegible] ral of the Aldermen, and [illegible] poration, visited the works of the new Bridge, for the purpose of witnessing the Ceremony of laying the foundation-stone to the last arch of the new Bridge. There were several [illegible] and barges hosted on the occasion, and the [illegible] was crowded to [illegible] most [illegible] assemblage of [illegible] was to take [illegible] the Officers connected with the work, then went to the spot destined to receive the abutment stone. His Lordship placed in a glass bottle the various coins of the realm, viz. a 2*l*. 1*l*., and a 10s or gold piece, a half-crown, a shilling, and other [illegible] silver coins, and some copper coins. The bottle was placed in a hole in the stone, and a glass plate fixed over the aparture; on the glass plate were engraved the followed words:—"The first stone of this abutment was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M. P. Lucas, March 21h, 1828."

Mr. JONES, the Chairman of the Bridge Committee, then handed to his Lordship a silver trowel, used in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the other piers.

His LORDSHIP returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and hoped God would prosper the undertaking.

The stone having been lowered, his Lordship used the trowel in a workmanlike manner. The abutment stone was now lowered on that in which the coins were deposited. It was a beautiful block of granite, weighing about seven tons. The operation was effected with great ease. His Lordship then took the square, and ascertained the stone had been fixed properly; after which he took a small mallet, formed out of the wood taken from one of the piers of the old Bridge, placed there when it was first built, and struck the stone. The third blow was the signal of the completion of the ceremony, and the whole of the persons present loudly cheered in honour of the event. His Lordship then stood on the stone, and some fine Champaign was handed to the ladies who were present. His Lordship, taking a glass, drank "Prosperity to the New London Bridge." This toast was honoured by the ladies drinking bumpers. The gentlemen were then provided with wine, and the toast generally drank.

Mr. Jones then presented the Lord Mayor with an old sword found embedded in the soil.

The Lord Mayor presented the gift to the City Library, where it will be deposited,

The stones was laid about nine feet under low-water mark. The erection of the Bridge is proceeding rapidly, three arches being turned with stone.

A HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Mr. Irving, who has hitherto been known to the public only as the author of some very pleasing works, but which are at the same time of the lightest description of literature, now appears as the author of a book which has pretensions of a much higher class. The personal character of Columbus, if it were to be considered alone, is a theme that to be treated as it deserves would require much learning, profound reflection, a great knowledge of human nature, and an exalted mind. The considerations to which his important discoveries have given birth are of the utmost variety and interest. Not only the commerce, but the political relations of the whole of Europe, have taken a colour from the discovery of the new world, which has been added to that which we inhabit. To appreciate these properly also, would be the task of a mind wholly different, as we take it, from that of Mr. Irving. We do not say this disparagingly, nor would we have it thought that, because we cannot ascribe to him the qualities necessary for executing adequately the task he has undertaken, we withhold from him the praise to which he has entitled himself, of being one of the most agreeable and successful writers of the present day, in that path of literature to which he first devoted himself. But he came to his present task under great disadvantages. The history of Las Casas, of which much was known,—the laborious and diffuse, but at the same time acute decades of Herrera, which have been translated into English for the better part of a century,—the admirable narrative of Fernando Columbus, in which the author's knowledge and good sense receive additional grace and lustre from the ardent filial respect and affection which he expresses for his illustrious father, compose a body of information respecting the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, so ample and circumsstantial that little remained to be added to it. The pith and essence of all these, too, have been so skilfully condensed and so luminously arranged by Dr. Robertson, in his history of America, that unless an author were convinced he had been fortunate enough to discover particulars of which the world were before ignorant, it should seem to be a subject as little likely to repay any exertions that he might make as could be ventured upon. It appears from Mr. Irving's preface, that it was under the latter impression he was induced to begin his present work; but we cannot help thinking that he has been very much misled, nor can we refrain from wondering that he did not discover the delusion at a very early period of his labours.

Nothing can be more elegant and pleasant than the style in which the history is written. It is simple, unaffected, and sometimes even eloquent. The circumstances are related with a modest enthusiasm, which is justified by the subject, and in that perfectly good taste which makes the narrative extremely agreeable. To one (if any such there be among the reading public) who learn from these volumes, for the first time, the history of Columbus, his labours and his perils, his manly patience, the energy and simplicity of his character, his undeserved sufferings, and his obscure death, they will be a most delightful production. The generality of readers however, cannot fail to compare this history with those which have preceded it, and the result of such a comparison must be to render to Mr. Irving, at the utmost, no more than the praise of having ably repeated a tale which had been before ably told. The want of originality in thought, and of novelty in the circumstances of the history, are the prominent defects of the work; and as they are those which, from the announcements which have from time to time been made respecting it, can have been the least expected, they will be the least easily forgiven.

Dr. Robertson, who, in the preface to his history which we have before alluded to, points out the sources whence he derived all the authorities he has used regrets in very emphatic terms the jealous caution of the Spanish Government, by reason of which all foreigners were excluded from all inspection of the public archives, and for which such natives as were permitted to resort to them were compelled to pay fees so enormous that they amounted to a virtuel prohibition. The formal punctuality with which all the documents, even of the most minute kind, relating to the affairs of the State, were said to have been kept, had induced the belief that some valuable papers, which would throw great light upon the circumstances attending the discovery of the new world, were contained in these depositaries. When, therefore, Mr. Irving announced that his history was the result of a residence in Madrid, whither he had been attracted by the report we have mentioned, as well as by the recent publication of a learned Spanish antiquary on a similar subject, and that he had obtained access to the documents, which had been "books sealed" to all previous historians, the public expectation was reasonably excited to a very high pitch. The existence of the materials was everywhere believed, and of Mr. Irving's capacity to make the best use of them people would not permit themselves to entertain a doubt. The public, however, are doomed to a disappointment as great as that which the author must have experienced. Whatever the archives contained, and was worthy of being remembered, the preceding historians were acquainted with, and have communicated it in his own way, leaving nothing for Mr. Irving but some circumstances totally unimportant and valueless; and of these, it must be admitted, he has made as much as was possible.

In describing the early history of Columbus, and the circumstances which impelled him to the pursuits that led to his subsequent discoveries, Mr. Irving has some very just observations, very neatly expressed:—

"In tracing the early history of a man like Columbus, whose actions have had so vast an effect on human affairs, it is interesting to notice how much has been owing to the influence of events, and how much to an inborn propensity of the mind. The most original and inventive genius grows more or less out of the times; and that strong impulse which Columbus considered as supernatural, is unconsciously produced by the operation of external circumstances. Every now and then thought takes some sudden and general direction; either revisiting some long-neglected region of knowledge, and exploring and reopening its forgotten paths, or breaking with wonder and delight into some fresh and untrodden field of discovery. It is then that an ardent and imaginative genius, catching the impulse of the day, outstrips all less gifted contemporaries, takes the lead of the throng by which it was first put in motion, and presses forward to atchievements, which feebler spirits would never have adventured to attempt. We find an illustration of this remark in Columbus. The strong passion for geographical knowledge which he so early felt, and which gave rise to his after actions, was incident to the age in which he lived. Geographical discovery was the brilliant path of light which was for ever to distinguish the fifteenth century—the most splendid era of invention in the annals of the world."

Mr. Irving takes great pains to clear the way, at the commencement of his work, by refuting the unjust and absurd attempts that have been made to rob Columbus of the fame of being the first discoverer of the New World. He does this, not only effectually, but with fervid feeling of admiration, which the contemplation of such a character as his hero's would naturally inspire in a generous mind:—

"There is a certain meddlesome spirit, which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. Care should be taken to vindicate great names from such pernicious erudition. It defeats one of the most salutary purposes of history—that of furnishing examples of what human genius and laudable enterprise may accomplish. For this purpose, some pains have been taken in the preceeding chapters, to trace the rise and progress of this grand idea in the mind of Columbus—to show that it was the conception of his genius, quickened by the impulse of the age and aided by those scattered gleams of knowledge which feel ineffectually upon ordinary minds."

Among the very few parts of Mr. Irving's work which possess any novelty are some details which he has procured from depositions and other legal proceedings in a law-suit between Diego, the son of Columbus, and the Spanish Government, respecting the fruits of the discovery. One of the witnesses speaks to the fact of the Admiral's arrival, a poor way-worn stranger, in Spain, and this very interesting relation is thus paraphrased by Mr. Irving:—

"It is interesting to notice the first arrival of Columbus in that country which was to become the scene of his glory, and which he was to render so powerful and illustrious by his discoveries. In this we meet with one of those striking and instructive contrasts which occur in his eventful history.

"The first trace we have of him in Spain, is in the testimony furnished a few years after his death, in the celebrated lawsuit between his son Don Diego and the Crown, by Garcia Fernandez, a physician resident in the little sea-port of Palos de Meguer, in Andalusia. About half a league from that town stood, and stands at the present day, an ancient convent of Franciscan friars, dedicated to Santa Maria de Rabida. According to the testimony of the physician, a stranger on foot, accompanied by a young boy, stopped one day at the gate of the convent, and asked of the porter a little bread and water for his child. While receiving this humble refreshment, the prior of the convent, Friar Juan Perez de Marchena, happening to pass by, was struck with the appearance of the stranger, and observing from his air and accent that he was a foreigner, entered into conversation with him, and soon learnt the particulars of his story. That stranger was Columbus, accompanied by his young son Diego. Whence he had come from, does not clearly appear; that he was in destitute circumstances is evident from the mode of his way-faring; he was on his way to the neighbouring town Huebra, to seek his brother-in-law who had married a sister of his deceased wife.

"The prior was a man of extensive information. His attention had been turned in some measure to geographical and nautical science, probably from his vicinity to Pales; tho inhabitants of which were among the most enterprising navigators of Spain, and made frequent voyages to the recently discovered islands and countries on the African coast. He was greatly interested by the conversation of Columbus, and struck with the grandeur of his views. It was a remarkable occurrence in the monotonous life of the cloistered monk that a man of such singular character, intent on so extraordinary an enterprise, should apply for bread and water at the gate of his convent. He detained him as his guest, and diffident of his own judgment, sent for a scientific friend to converse with him. That friend was Garcia Fernandez, the physician, of Palos, the same who furnishes this interesting testimony. Fernandez was equally struck with the appearance and conversation of the stranger. Several conferences took place at the old convent, and the project of Columbus was treated with a deference in the quiet cloisters of La Rabida, which it had in vain sought amidst the bustle and pretension of court sages and philosophers. Hints, too, were gathered among the veteran mariners of Palos, which seemed to corroborate his theory. One Pedro de Velasco, an old experienced pilot of the place, affirmed, that nearly 30 years before, in the course of a voyage, he was carried by stress of weather so far to the northwest, that Cape Clear, in Ireland, lay to the east of him. Here, though there was a strong wind blowing from the west, the sea was perfectly smooth, a remarkable circumstance, which he supposed to be produced by land lying in that direction. It being late in August, however, he was fearful of the approach of winter, and did not venture to proceed on the discovery. Fray Juan Prez possessed that hearty zeal in friendship which carries good wishes into good deeds. Being fully persuaded that the proposed enterprise would be of the utmost importance to the country, he offered to give Columbus a favourable introduction at Court, and he advised him by all means to repair, thither, and make his proposition to the Spanish sovereign. Juan Perez was on intimate terms with Fernando de Talavera, prior of the monastery of Prado, and Confessor to the Queen, a man high in Royal confidence, and possessing great weight in public affairs. To him he gave Columbus a letter, strongly recommending the adventurer and his enterprise to the patronage of Talavera, and requesting his friendly intercession with the King and Queen. As the influence of the Church was paramount in the Court of Castile, and as Talavera, from his situation as confessor, had the most direct and confidential communication with the Queen, every thing was expected from his mediation. In the mean time Fray Juan Perez took charge of the youthful son of Columbus to maintain and educate him at his convent. The zeal of this worthy man, thus early enkindled, never cooled; and many years afterwards, on the day of his success, Columbus looks back through the brilliant crowd of coutiers, prelates, and philosophers, who claimed the honour of having patronized his enterprise, and points to this modest friar as one who had been most effectually his friend."

The characters of Ferdinand and Isabella are well drawn, and the efforts of Columbus first to gain a hearing, and next to procure the means he required of prosecuting his scheme, are detailed with considerable minuteness. The interview with the Council appointed by the King and Queen to examine into the feasibility of Columbus's plan, is described with great spirit.

The author then proceeds to relate the events of the voyages of Columbus; the hopes and fears to which his alternate success and disappointments gave rise, the profligate and dishonest opposition of the people he was associated with, their cruelty to the Indians, the ungrateful oppression which he himself met with at their hands, and all the other events of his austere destiny. In all this there is nothing new and important. Some detached facts have been gleaned, which are not only few in number, but throw little light upon the subject. The particulars of Columbus's life before he reached Spain, and during his residence there, are just as obscure as they were before. Still Mr. Irving has done all that he could do. He was not to invent materials; but the wonder is, that he undertook a task, which, without such materials, could not be satisfactorily performed.

In the fourth volume, and by way of appendix, he has collected some curious and interesting particulars respecting the cotemporaries of Columbus, the travellers who had preceded him, the manners to the times, and other matters, by way of illustrating the history. They display great research and very laudable industry. In them, as in the book generally, there is little novelty, but great good taste in the selection. The article on Marco Polo, the Venetia traveller, whose wonderful relations seem to have had a great effect in stimulating Columbus to his discoveries, is particularly well done.

This part of the work contains also the will of Columbus—a very curious document, in which the illustrious admiral displays great solicitude that the objects he had most at heart in life should be carried into effect after his death. He begins with a somewhat grandiloquent recital of his discoveries, and the honours and emoluments which he was therefore entitled to under his agreement with the King and Queen. Then expreses his hope that before long, a good and great revenue will be derived from the new world, he says he has resolved (considering the necessity that mortal men are under to settle their affairs) to make an entail of his present and probable wealth, on his male heirs for ever, and in failure of descendants in the male to those of the female line, piously ejaculating a prayer, that the latter misfortune may never happen. This disposition is, however, to depend upon the fulfilment of certain conditions. In this part of the will and with a well-grounded horror of litigation, he makes a solemn appeal to the Pope, to the Sovereign, and to the nobles, having administration of justice in the realm, that his will may be observed and decreed to be executed to the letter, adding, "it being but just that a noble who has served the King and Queen, and the kingdom, should be respected in the disposition of his estate by will, statement, institution of entailor inheritance, and that the same be not infringed either in whole or in part."

Then follow the conditions, which are, that his son and successors shall bear his Arms and use his seal and signature, writing under the latter only, "the admiral," whatever other titles the King may have conferred on him; and he directs his heirs also to possess his office of admiral, which by the royal grant was made descendible. The revenue of the estate is to be divided in certain portions among his existing relations; one-tenth to be distributed to the most necessitous members of his family. The desire of keeping up the fame of his great name was an object of which Columbus never lost sight. One of the means by which he sought to preserve it is shown by the following provision:—"I also enjoin Diego, or any one that may inherit the estate, to have and maintain in the city of Genoa one person of our lineage, to reside there with his wife, and appoint him a sufficient revenue to enable him to live decently, as a person connected with the family, of which he is to be the root and basis in that city; from which great good may accrue to him, inasmuch as I was born there, and came from thence.

He then directs that all the savings which can be made from his estate shall be invested in the Bank of St. George, to be employed in the conquest of Jerusalem, in performance of his early vow to that effect. And he enjoins his son either to accompany the King to the Holy Land, or to go himself by way of example to the King for that purpose. He directs the devotion of all his wealth, if need should ever be, to the service of the King and of the church, and to aid in maintaing the honour and welfare of the city of Genoa. He provides portions for such daughters of his lineage as may require them; and orders a church and hospital to be built at Hispaniola, and four professorships of theology to be founded there. He concludes with the following device for binding the consciences of his heirs:—"I also require of Diego, my son, and whomsoever may succeed him in the estate, that every time and as often as he confesses, he first show this obligation, or a copy to the confessor, praying him to read it through, that he may be enabled to inquire respectinte its fulfilment, from which which will redoung great good and happiness to his soul."—*The Times, March* 17.

JOHNSON AND HIS FRIENDS

Scene---the Globe Tavern.

Enter Dr. Johnson, meeting the Mistress in the passage.

Mistress---Sir, the company, I believe, are all arrived; and I hope you will find the dinner entirely to your liking; there is pease-soup, a close loin of veal, a ham, and a beef-steak pie; then a hare, partridges, a marrow pudding, and some mincepies.

Dr. Johnson---Widow, I generally have reason to give approbation to what I meet with at your house.

Mistress---I am sure, Sir, I am always happy when you can meet with any thing that is agreeable to you here.

(Dr. Johnson unshered into the dining-room, the company all bowing.)

T. Davies---Dr. Johnson, let me take care of your hat,

Dr. Johnson---Thank you, Sir; I hope I have not kept the company waiting.

Several---Oh, no, Doctor; all in good time.

The company then separating into little parties till dinner was served, Dr. Goldsmith says to T. Davies, and a few others, "I was in company with Johnson last night; he was not at all pleasant, and we had a dull evening."

Dr. Farmer---I wonder at that, Dr, Goldsmith; as you say Dr. Johnson was at the head of the party.

Dr. Goldsmith---He was so; but they all, except myself, contributed to spoil him; for my own part, I believe they are all afraid of him; however, if he is not in better humour to night, I am determined to probe him a little.

T. Davies---And if you do, Doctor, you'll certainly catch a Tartar.

Dr. Farmer---Not at dinner, I hope, Dr. Goldsmith; for you know it is a serious concern with him.

T. Davies---No Doctor, nor afterwards, I hope; for if you do, we may have an *explosion*, and then the damage must be included in the bill.

Enter Waiters, with dinner.

Dr. Johnson—Davies, place yourself near the head of the table, *for* you always make yourself useful in carving; my neighbour Alleyne will take the bottom,

T. Davies—There is no fish, Dr. Johnson; but there is veal and ham, and beef-steak pie or;

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ger you have taken your soup---

Dr. Johnson---Sir, I know what there is,

Mr.———(a stranger)--Dr. Johnson, will you please to drink a glass of wine with me after your soup.

Dr. Johnson---No, Sir.

Dr. Goldsmith---I don't find myself inclined to eat any thing at present; I have not taken my usual walk in the Park.

Mr. Buckhalter---Dr. Goldsmith, I think you rarely ever eat any thing when I have the pleasure of seeing you.

Dr. Goldsmith---(to) my appetiiusw certainly. I sometimes relish a poach'd egg with some spinach to my roasted.

T. Davies (to Dr. Allegne)—Dr. Johnson perhaps would like some of the kidney of the veal, with some of the fat to be spread upon one of those toast; do send the veal up to me.

Dr. Johnson (to Davies)---Thank you, Sir,

T. Davies (to Johnson)---We have ordered some eggs to be poached for our friend Dr. Goldsmith.

Dr. Johnson—(No answer.)

Dr. Farmer—I think the first course does credit to our hostess, all the dishes have been excellently well dressed.

Mr.——— Alas! wish Dr. Farmer you had met ——— and some of this company at the ———on Thursday last;" that dinner was incomparable indeed.

Dr. Johnson (aloud)—Quite the contrary, not so good as this; the fellow's mutton had been ill fed, ill kept, and was ill roasted.

Enter the Second Course.

T. Davies—Dr. Johnson shall you eat hare or partridge?

Dr. Johnson—Sir, I prefer the birds.

T. Davies—Then permit me to help you.

Dr. Farmer---The bread sauce is near me; permit me.

Dr. Johnson---Thank you, Sir.

The Doctor having afterwards taken a good slice of pudding, and a mince pie, T. Davies, not entirely wishing to spoil sport, ventured to say, "Dr. Johnson, our friend Dr. Goldsmith has been able to get down a couple of poached eggs."

Dr. Johnson (still no answer,) there just then arriving a pan full of toasted cheese; but some time afterwards, when Davies thought the Doctor had been satisfied, and the veins of his forehead were sufficiently expanded, he ventured again more particularly to address him.

T. Davies (alond) Dr. Johnson, I am sure you will be very happy to be informed that our good friends Dr. Goldsmith has been able to relish his couple of poached eggs.

Dr. Johnson-- No, Sir; (with an explosion.)

The company opposite being rather aware of the burst, very little damages in consequence ensued; few fragments were to be taken up, and a loud laugh could not be stifled. Johnson, perhaps, not wishing to sacrifice a pleasant evening, which he had reckoned on, at last laughed himself. Goldsmith was after a while, [illegible] and tried various experiments on the [illegible] Johnson took all in good part. Before the party broke up, Goldsmith [illegible] near him. "Now you see, I [illegible] tolerable order to night" "Yes," replied Davies, "he reminded me of Falstaff in Shakespeare, when having every thing comfortable about him, he exclaimed, 'Pistol, I would be quiet.' Not ever, 'No more fooleries to night.'"---*Cradock's Memoirs.---New Times Jan.* 21.

OF THE POLICY OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE PRESENT WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

[Communicated for 'THE SPHYNX,' by a Traveller, recently returned to England, after a long residence in Russia,]

THE Porte has at length thrown aside the mask, and every thing announces that the sword is about to decide the existing quarrel between the successors of Mohammed and the armed legitimacy of Europe, on the sacred cause of the liberation of a people degraded and oppressed by the most dreadful yoke that ever yet burthened the human race. If the treaty of July conceals no after thought, no interior view,---if the liberty of Greece is, indeed, the sole end which the three contracting Powers jointly and separately propose to themselves; a great benefit will be obtained in return for the blood which is, perhaps, even now flowing while we trace these lines, and humanity will rejoice over the consequences of his new Crusade. But if it be true, that Russia, taking advantage of a state of things which her own policy has evidently produced, is desirous of realising her favourite project, in the conquest of Constantinople,---if it were possible for Europe to allow that Colossus to usurp an inch of ground beyond the Pruth; it would be necessary to revert to the period of the death of Charlemagne, before, we could meet with a danger equal to that which, in such a case, would threaten the civilization and liberty of the West. Now, as then, and even more than then, the finest part of the world is menaced by those hordes of savages which twice proceeded from the Palus Mœotis, from the foot of Mount Caucasus, and from the shores of the Caspian Sea, to plunder and enslave. During nearly fourteen years, a blind and fatal policy has suffered a power,---semi-barbarous, indeed, but which, however far behind Europe in civilization, is superior to all other nations in the means of attack and of defence,---to prepare itself for the invasion which it is now, perhaps, on the eve of consummating The events of Greece have laid open to Russia those very gates by which barbarism has always attempted the destruction of civilization. Nor let it be said, that these fears are chimerical, these apprehensions vain; that the ascendancy of the arts and of the moral power of Europe has nothin to dread from the Sem-Asiatic barbarity of the children of the Huns and the Alarus For seventy years Russia has evinced, (by all her measures, by her successes, and even her reverses, by her efforts, and by her negociations, sometimes ridiculous, sometimes bold, but always crafty,) a greater share of experince and of diplomatic skill than all the Cabinets of Europe ever displayed. As for other social perfections, they are of little consequence to a people, who, being warlike from the principle, of their existence and their government, require only the knowledge of war. It were absurd to dissemble, that, in this respect, the relative power of Russia is equal, at least, to that of the most enlightened nations of the world. It may also be observed, that Russia is the only state in Europe, which, for more than a century, has invariably pursued the same objects, that of extending the boundaries which separate it, on the south, from Turkey and the States of Europe. Let our statesmen follow the progress of this colossal destroyer, from the time when, forcing itself an admission into the body of the European nations, it found means to set aside all the relations which existed among them, to slacken the cords of their alliance, and to stir up all those jealousies and rivalries which tended to dissolve them. From the first wars of Peter the Great, all the steps of exaltation, in Europe, which Russia has taken, have been marked by assaults, more or less determined, upon the security and power of a great part of the kingdoms which compose this quarter of the globe. On the [illegible] Russia, in succession. wrested from [illegible] portion of Tartary, the Crimea, [illegible] which defended her northern [illegible] same dominion of the Black [illegible] exclusive trade of Persia. Russia [illegible] the Ottoman power, to the very [illegible] empire, by the protection which she has always extended to the Christian subjects of the Sultan, In short, it is through her attacks, or her intrigues, that the boundaries of Turkey have been contracted, her military fame diminished, and the traces of her ancient power and past glory totally extinguished.

The influence of Russian aggrandizement has not been less fatal in the north of Europe. Her conquest of Livonia, Ingria, and Finland, and of part of Pemerania, speedily reduced Sweden from the elevation to which she had been raised by the genius of the two Gustavus's. From this period, has not Russia stirred up, between Denmark and Sweden, continual subjects of enmity and strife?

In the bosom of Europe itself, has Russia attacked the political union of states, by the occupation of Poland, and by engaging Prussia and Austria in a plan of spoliation, partition, and mutual contract, which has inspired with covetousness the minds of all the great powers, and has given the petty states to understand, that their fate henceforth depended on the degree in which it might be convenient to a powerful neighbour to incorporate them with itself. The alliances of the Czars have virtually placed them in the heart of Germany. A Russian princess sits upon the steps to the throne of the Netherlands. The machinations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have long directed the conduct of those of Madrid, Naples, and Piedmont. Portugal also has submitted for a time to the laws of Russian diplomacy; and the same power is observed to mingle with the domestic affairs of France, causing herself to be invoked in turns by all parties, and demanding that they shall not engage in war without her instigation, nor conclude peace without her sufferance. In 1817, Russia was the prime mover of a conspiracy formed to place the Prince of Orange on the throne of the Bourbons; or, in other words, to naturalize her own rule in that country. And no one in the present day, is ignorant of the springs, which, for the space of eight years, the late Emperor put into action, that the Court of Madrid might be induced to cede to him the lands of Majorca and Minorca, as points of strength in the Mediterranean. In short, there is no one state, however distant it may be from the Russian frontiers, or how foreign soever to the usual relations of that empire, in which it has not exerted itself with indefatigable perseverance to establish an exclusive ascendancy.

The writer of this article, who, by the nature of his situation and a long residence in Russia, has had an opportunity of watching the policy and scrutinizing the invariable schemes of the Cabinet of Petersburgh, has made an historical recapitulation of the encroachments of that power, for the purpose only of recalling the attention of England to a series of precedents, that show the imminence of that danger which would threaten Europe, if a resolute, unbending policy should not put a timely end to this regular plan of usurpation.

That the systematic encroachments of Russia will carry their influence into the whole of the existing organization of the continental powers, it is impossible to doubt; but a profound discussion of this subject is not here intended. It no longer remains to be proved, that, on the very day when Turkey shall cease to form a part of the balance of Europe, the British power in India will be at the mercy of the sovereign who shall occupy the throne of Constantine. These consequences need only to be hinted at in order to be seen. But that which it is of importance to prove, is that this event may be very near; and that, be the intentions of England and France whatever they may Russia entertains no other design than that of realizing the favourite project of Catherine, which, in the face of the world, she ventured to avow, when she caused the following inscription to be made on the triumphal arch of Cherson: '*This way leads to Constantinople.*' From that period, every other arrangement on the part of Russia has only been a means,---a provisional deviation of her system; the point of aim, the ultimate goal has ever been Constantinople. And it is for Constantinople that the army of 309,000 men are marching, which Russia has been suffered to assemble on the banks of the Pruth, under the pretence of restoring peace to Greece—Greece, which Russia has herself relieved in order to bring on the present crisis,

We have said, that the moderate views and the motives drawn fronr humanity and public right, which appear to have armed France and England at this juncture, can go for nothing in the views of Russia. If it were still necessary to prove this assertion, we would not reiterate all the facts which we have already stated; we would not say that the immense disproportion between the Russian armament and the requirements of the avowed object, is of itself an incontestible proof; but we would lay before the eyes of our readers a document, the authenticity of which we shall be able to establish, and which alone contains the sum of the present and past policy of Russia. It is the Secret Treaty of Tilsit, of which the following is a copy:

SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT.

(First published in 1809, in the 'Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte.')

'Article 1. Russia to take possession of [illegible] key in Europe, and to pursue her conquests in Asia as far as she thinks proper.

'2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain [illegible] of the Braganza family in Portugal, to cease to exist; a Prince of the blood of Buonaparte's family shall be invested with the [illegible] those kingdoms.

'3. The temporal authority of the Pope to cease and Rome and her dependencies to be annexed to the kingdoms of Italy.

4. Russia engages to assist [illegible] her marine, for the conquest of Gibraltar.

'5. The towns in Africa, such as Tunis, Algiers, &c., to be taken possession of by the French; and at a general peace, all conquests, which might have been made by the French in Africa during the war, are to be given as indemnities to the Kings of Sardinia and Sicily.

'6. Malta to be possessed by the French, and no peace ever to be made with England, unless that island be ceded to France.

'7 Egypt also to be occupied by the French.

'8. Vessels belonging to the following Powers only shall be permitted to navigate in the Mediterranean, viz. French, Russian, Spanish, and Italian; all others are to be excluded.

'9. Denmark to be indemnified in the North of Germany, and by the Hanse Towns, provided she consents to give up her fleet to France.

'10. Their Majesties of Russia and France will endeavour to come to some arrangement, that no Power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea, unless they have a certain number of ships of war.'

Once more, it is from the spirit of this Treaty that we must estimate the present projects of Russia. It would be the highest degree of absurdity to judge of the policy of his power by comparison with those of the old monarchies of Europe. According to the natural order which regulates the progress of societies, Russia cannot yet have varied from her original plan of procedure. The falling state of the old monarchies requires to be propped up; Russia, on the contrary, has not attained her first development. The old monarchies are in immediate contact with each other and their policy is complicated through the necessity under which they lie of watching one another and through the facility of mutual attack; the number and extent of the provinces which compose the Russian Empire, remove it, on the contrary beyound the states of Europe, while on the other hand, they place it in offensive communication with every nation of Europe, and of Asia, and afford it an easy access to all seas. If, to these geographical advantages, we add those which result from a numerous, sober, patient, and servile population; influenced by the hope of better fortune, and the attractions of a more genial clime—we shall rest in the conviction that the present is a critical moment for the prosperity and security of the British Empire, for which it is now no longer a question of more or of less,—but of every thing!

Newspaper Chat.

The Duke of Bucclengh is shortly to lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sheridan. His Grace has at present 240,000*l.* per annum, and will get 60,000*l.* a year more at the death of his grand-mother. Miss Sheridan is daughter of Tom Sheridan, and grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.—*Drogheda Journal.*

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The King arrived at his Palace, in St James's, on Monday evening. His Majesty does not suffer the least inconvenience from the fatigue of the journey, but, on the contrary, is better than he has been for a considerable time past. To inquiries the answer is, that his Majesty is "quite well."—*Standard.*

A paragraph having appeared in a Morning paper, stating that M. Laporte, the manager of the King's Theatre, had offered only 30*l.* per night to Signor Velluti to perform for six nights, M. Laporte has addressed to the editor of the [illegible] in question a letter, in which he states [illegible] offer was 400*l.* and half a clear benefit, which [illegible] insured to produce 400*l.* more; and this [illegible] Velluti refused.—His first demand was 80[illegible] an entire free benefit.

A paragraph from an American news[illegible] stating that forty-five thousand dollars (ten thousand pounds sterling) had been offered to Mr. Charles Kemble and Mrs Siddons to perform in America for one year, is untrue so far as it relates to Mrs. Siddons, who [illegible] retired from the stage. We believe [illegible] been made to Mr. C[illegible] Henry Siddons of the [illegible]

The Charity Comm[illegible] ry steady job-like pa[illegible] have now before us th[illegible] ho three or four inches thick, [illegible] er than any of its predecessors. The whole of them must be about equal to the Statutes at Large; and when they are finished, it will be necessary to appoint another commission to inquire into their labours.—*Globe*

A Member of a certain Assembly, who is in the habit of continually engaging the Speaker in private conversation, has acquired throughout the Assembly the characteristic appellation of the *ear-wig*.

We understand that Sir Gregory Page Turner, against whom a Stature of Lunacy was recently granted, has effected his escape from the custody of the person appointed by the Committee to take care of him.

A celebrated wit observes, that the late political events should give peculiar fervency to the supplication—"From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false doctrine, HERRIESES, and schism, good Lord deliver us."—*London Magazine.*

The best thing that has been said on the battle of Navarin is attributed to Mr. Hobhouse. When asked what people thought of it, he replied, "Why, you know, everybody says it's a d—d shame, but everybody is d—d glad of it."—*London-Magazine.*

[illegible]ON.—The following Professorships [illegible] been appointed:—Augustus [illegible], Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, [illegible] Mathematics.—Don Antonio Alcala Galiano, Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.—Antonio Panizzi, LL. D. of the University of Parma, Professor of the Italian Language and Literature.—Dr. John Berthwick Gilchrist, Professor of Hindoostanee.

WOODCUTS IN NORTHCOTE'S FABLES.—In speaking of these embellishments last week, we alluded to them as "engraved by Harvey"—we should have said *designed* by that tasteful and [illegible] artist. The engravers are Messrs. Williamson, Branston, Mason, &c.

BAPTIZED JEWS.—On Wednesday, the Court of Aldermen finally decided that baptized Jews were entitled to the [illegible] ing their freedom. The [illegible] been thirteen years petitioning the Court for leave to carry on business in the City. Though born of Jewish parents, they were educated in the Protestant faith. They have at last succeeded, after this scandalous and disgraceful delay.

RECONCILIATION COURTS.—There are numerous courts so called in Denmark; which perform the greater part of the judicial business of the country. In these courts the Judge, after hearing parties, communicates his views to them; and if he can bring them to an agreement it is entered, and has the effect of a Decree of the Highest Court. If the parties do not choose to agree, they may try their chance in a court of law; with the proviso, that the party refusing to abide by the suggestion of the Reconciliation Judge pays the costs of both the cases. In 1803 the whole number of cases in Denmark and Norway was 48,884. Of these, 30,973 were arranged according to the suggestion of the Reconciliation Court, 1,284 remained unsettled, and 14,627 were assigned to the Courts of Law. Thus nearly three-fourths of all the disputes of a people are summarily adjusted, in a way which satisfies all parties.

Mr. Spring Rice goes out to India as Secretary to Lord William Bentinck.

CANNING AND LORD LIVERPOOL,—There has, perhaps, been no statesman of the present century who has found so much favour in John Bull's sight as Lord Liverpool; and it is vulgarly imagined, that he was a person of great ability; but the fact is, that intellectually he was a very common-place man. None of his associates will deny the justness of this description of him. His early friendship with Mr. Canning has been much dwelt on; and "the kindred minds," thus in the dawn of life attached to each other, have been naturally exalted in the set forms of admiration usual on such occasions. The truth is, that Canning, Jenkinson, and Lord Morley, were great college cronies; and Canning made his two friends his two butts, giving the preference to Jenkinson, whom he never suspected of possessing "a master-mind," but liked as a good fellow, and cultivated as a patrician, a character for which Canning had always a mighty reverence. Once on a time Mr. Jenkinson, wearied of being a bult, and envying his companion's amusing qualities, which had so often been called forth at his expence, gravely applied to him for some instruction in the art of wit. Canniug greedily laid hold of the idea, and handed about a lampoon in the form of the desired instructions for the use of his friend, which made him the jest of the [illegible] for some days. —*London-Magazine.*

Mr. Secretary Peel has [illegible] ted one of the Vice-Presi[illegible] *the Discharge and Relief for small Debts*, in the [illegible] Radnor. We perceive [illegible] in our paper of this day, [illegible] this exceilent Charity hav[illegible] one hundred and sixty-ni[illegible] prisons of England and [illegible] month.

THE GLOBE.---We are [illegible] decisive and wellearned su[illegible] papea, which we perceive [illegible] Proprietors (confirmed by [illegible] the fact) now enjoys the [illegible] all the evening papers. [illegible] this excellent journal, fr[illegible] der the management of its [illegible] ditable to the public dis[illegible]

THEATRICAL CRITICISM.—We cannot resist [illegible] N."—We cannot resist [illegible] the *New Monthly Magazine* [illegible] out of our way to expose [illegible] the re-appearance, as a [illegible] who may almost be considered [illegible] theatrical criticism. [illegible] heartily [illegible] *Examiner* or the *Indicator* [illegible] them both of profit and [illegible] describe, we are delighted [illegible] our breakfast, in a [illegible] his disposition and his genius, and affording excellent [illegible] for his kindly observations and social fancy.

A machine has been [illegible] for cleaning knives and forks, by which that hitherto tedious process has been so shortened, that three or four dozen of each may be cleaned in as many minutes.—*Daily paper.*

Mr. Kean, finding his health much improved, has concluded an engagement with Mr. Charles Kemble, for the next season, at Covent Garden Theatre.

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